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De Gasperi Voids Curb On Arms With US Okay

ROME, Italy.—With the blessing of the Truman Administration the De Gasperi government Friday scrapped the arms limitations imposed by the 1947 peace treaty. The move paves the way for Washington's rearming of the DeGasperi government as an ally in its intrigue against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

It also marked another violation of treaties by a satellite regime of Washington. At the instigation of the Truman State Department, the DeGasperi government also erased that section of the preamble of the 1947 treaty which branded Italy as an "Axis aggressor."

DeGasperi's violation of the 1947 treaty now restores the three original fascist Axis partners to the category of Washington's aggressive satellites.

To give a semblance of "legality" the State Department maneuvered support for DeGasperi's move from Britain, France, New Zealand, Holland, Belgium, Greece and the Chiang Kai-shek clique on Formosa. Together with the Washington government, these governments notified DeGasperi that they recognized his regime as an "absolute and unconditional equal."

Political clauses of the treaty were also declared null and void. These bound Italy to take all necessary measures to insure fundamental liberties, regardless of race, nationality, religion, and to guarantee freedoms of speech and of



DeGASPERI

press.

But at the very moment tearing up the treaty, the UN Trusteeship Council had before it petitions from the Somali people accusing the Italian administration of trying to thrust them back into virtual slavery, of ruling Somaliland under the Mussolini law.

CONCILIATORS ASK TRUMAN TO ACT ON STEEL STRIKE

WASHINGTON.—Federal Conciliation today tossed the steel dispute into the President's lap after virtually no serious attempt to bring about an agreement. [See background story on page 4.]

Director of Mediation Cyrus Ching held only one meeting with steel employers and union representatives in Washington yesterday, and gave up the effort.

The President is expected to throw the dispute quickly into the Wage Stabilization Board, and the union is sure to get a request to keep the workers in the mills while the WSB deliberates.

The steel strike is scheduled to begin New Year's eve. Philip Murray and the other officers of the union stripped themselves of the right to call off the strike, and left the issue up to a special convention set for Atlantic City, Jan. 3. It is not mandatory for the union to heed the request of the WSB.

Steel Corp. heads were reported

GM Asks Gov't to Hike Car Prices

WASHINGTON.—General Motors Corp. Friday asked the government for wholesale ceiling price increases ranging from \$23.44 to \$103.29 on all five makes of its automobiles—Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac—and its suburban passenger car.

Peace on Earth--

Progressives Hail 70% Vote on Big 5 Meet; Spur Petitions

The Progressive Party yesterday hailed this week's Gallup Poll report that 70 percent of the American people favor a Big Power peace parley, and announced the launching of a nationwide petition for such a parley. Elmer A. Benson, chairman, and C. B. Baldwin, secretary of the Progressive Party, termed the drive the opening step in the party's 1952 presidential peace campaign.

They pointed out that only the refusal of the Truman administration

Following is the Progressive Party petition to President Truman with which the party launched its 1952 presidential peace campaign. The petition calls on Truman to convene a conference to the Big Five powers to reach a peaceful agreement:

To: The President of the United States

"The members of the 82nd Congress

"We, the people of the United States of America, believe that peace is the most important issue of 1952.

"We believe with the people of all nations and their leaders that peace can and must be reached by agreement now. We seek an end to the intolerable burdens of higher taxes and higher prices that will leave us bankrupt. We want an end to the fears of atomic destruction.

"We, therefore, respectfully and earnestly call on the President to convene a Conference of the Great Powers—the United States, Great Britain, France, Russia and China—to reach an agreement that will end the threat of war and the bankruptcy of continued armament."

tration to hold such a parley prevents a world-wide agreement that can lead to the reduction of armaments and lowering the burden of high taxes and high prices oppressing the American people.

In other quarters over the weekend there was similar comment that the Gallup Poll registers a

(Continued on Page 7)

Truman Urged to Order Cease-Fire As Xmas Gift to US

A request that President Truman issue the order to Gen. Ridgway for an immediate cease-fire in Korea as a Christmas present to the nation was sent by the chairman of the Progressive Party, Elmer A. Benson, to the White House. Benson urged that all Americans send similar requests to the President in Washington.

Further armistice negotiations could continue after the cease-fire had been ordered, Benson said.

A similar view was expressed by the official organ of the United Electrical Workers' publication, UE News. Commenting on the earlier report of a cease-fire, the UE paper said "President Truman has the power to make that good news come true. If he can order a cease-fire off, he can order a cease-fire on. The people of the country are certainly able to influence that

decision."

Meanwhile, in Korea, the Pentagon negotiators continued to throw up obstacles in the way of a cease-fire. They claimed the prisoners' list contained "wide discrepancies," claiming that they are unlisted prisoners, though observers had noted that prisoners' lists never can obtain many names of men previously listed as missing. This was proved in the last war. The list given to the Koreans was denounced by them as "worthless" since it had no names except in translations which made no sense and had no serial numbers of

(Continued on Page 6)

JUDGE DENIES MOTIONS TO DISMISS INDICTMENT OF 17

Federal Judge Conger Friday ruled adversely on all of the motions except one submitted by counsel for the 17 Communist defendants indicted in New York

under the Smith Act. The motion not dismissed forces the government to furnish the defense with all documentary evidence it will use in the trial.

Judge Conger had previously said he would set the date of trial for the 17 within 10 days of his decision on the motion.

Judge Conger rejected motions asking that the indictment be dismissed on the grounds that Negroes and manual laborers were illegally excluded from the indicting grand jury, that evidence was illegally obtained by wiretapping, that the indictment was outlawed by the statute of limitations, and that was in violation of the First Amendment.

The judge moreover disagreed with Federal Judge Mathias, who had recently dismissed a similar Smith Act indictment in Los Angeles on the grounds that it did not show intent or clear and present danger. Judge Conger held that both of these elements, intent and clear and present danger, could be proven at the trial, and did not have to be included in the indictment.

He said this was the procedure followed at the Dennis trial and approved by the prevailing decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on June 4. Concerning the jury challenge, he admitted there had been a disproportion of white people over Negroes, but said there was no proof of deliberate policy.

Caudle Says McGrath Knew Who Gave 5G Gift

WASHINGTON.—T. Lamar Caudle, ousted tax prosecutor, belied his former chief, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, in a radio speech about the \$5,000 airplane gift scandal last night. Caudle told a National Broadcasting System audience that McGrath

was getting a \$5,000 "commission" from an airplane sale to a man involved in a big government tax suit.

The plane buyer was Larry Knohl, a millionaire racing magnate, who has served a prison term as an embezzler. Knohl was a business associate of Jacob Friedus and Samuel E. Aaron, two New Yorkers, who were later convicted of evading several hundred thousand dollars in taxes.

McGrath had denied that he knew that a man interested in a tax suit was involved in the plane deal. McGrath admitted giving Caudle permission to accept the \$5,000, however. He explained that Caudle (whose salary was

\$15,000 a year) needed the money for his family.

Caudle said McGrath's version was not correct. He told radio listeners he had given McGrath "the whole" story about the airplane deal.

Caudle said he told McGrath that Knohl was buying the plane (for \$30,000), and that Knohl was an associate of Friedus and Aaron, the defendants in the tax suit before the Department of Justice.

The dismissed tax prosecutor added that McGrath told him to go ahead and take the money after getting this information. The attorney general assured him, said Caudle, that "it was not improper for me to accept the commission."

McGrath, who was a big interest in the Lincoln Downs race

track in Rhode Island, is well informed about fellow racing magnates. Knohl, the plane buyer, owns 60 race horses and lives in luxury on Long Beach, L. I., from his investments in oil and real estate, as well as from his profits on the horses.

Caudle's revelations will make it harder for President Truman to keep the corrupt McGrath in his cabinet.

Caudle is the man who started the original contempt prosecutions against Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, and Leon Josephson, Civil Rights Congress lawyer, and Gerhart Eisler in 1947. He was chief of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice at that time.

Good Will Toward Men

THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS is the spirit of human brotherhood and peace on earth.

It is not the spirit of profit-grabbing, of coining men's blood, men's hopes, into dollars.

Our country is witnessing a great clash between the spirit of Christmas—brotherhood and peace—with the spirit of the profit-hogs.

THERE ARE MEN in America in the highest places who dread peace because the shedding of blood spells profits for the Merchants of Death. They dread peace in Korea and in the world because they then would have to stand before the peoples and explain why they cannot permit their factories to produce as abundantly for peace as they can for instruments of death.

It is these men who have so shamelessly stalled a peace in Korea where our boys have died every day in an alien land where we never had any business going, 6,000 miles from home.

Washington pledged it would end the killing at the 38th parallel—but it did not end the killing even though the Korean people accepted this.

Washington pledged it would end the killing if the Koreans and Chinese would accept neutral inspection on both sides. But the government did not accept this when the Korean-Chinese negotiators agreed.

Washington said it would end the killing when the Koreans published their prisoner list. But the Pentagon generals, as we go to press, have not yet accepted peace even after this was done.

MANKIND CRIES OUT for peace between America and the Soviet Union. Seventy percent of our people say they want a Truman-Stalin meeting to ease the tension of the world. The majority say the war is "utterly lseless" (Gallup Poll).

But the killing does not end. The hearts of mothers are broken every day—Korean and Chinese mothers no less than our own mothers. The Merchants of Death speak their hypocritical words to the Prince of Peace—but they will not make peace. They seek to crucify the Americans who speak the "subversive" doctrine of the Brotherhood of Man—Negro and white, Asian and "Western."

Jesus the carpenter flung the moneychangers out of the temple.

Let us make our Christmas merry with joy of battle for peace, with the joy of reaching out our hand to every man and woman who will join in the brotherhood for ending the horror of Korea, for ending the nightmare of the A-bomb maniacs.

As we fondle our children today, let us vow to save them for a world at peace.

Readers Say: Make It Year-round Fund

\$25,000 goal achieved; many readers tell us 'More is coming' for The Worker Fund.

THE MAGNIFICENT RESPONSE of our readers to our plea for \$25,000 put us over the top early this week. But it is clear that you, our readers, are NOT stopping.

So many of your messages from every part of the country have even at this late date included the comment: "More is coming." And so we are not closing the books on your contributions, but will keep recording them as they come in.

So many, too, have pledged contributions on a regular basis all-year round, and have suggested we plug away for such contributions from large numbers of readers.

The record shows that readers in Connecticut, the other New England states, North Carolina, Montana, Indiana, Missouri, Pittsburgh, Minnesota, New York and the Dakotas have sent in the amounts they pledged to our fund campaign. Readers in Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Virginia, Colorado, Iowa, Louisiana, are very close to their goals and need only one final push to reach them.


Supporters in Ohio, the Philadelphia area, Wisconsin and Florida are lagging. We think they will catch up before we ring down the curtain.

IWO Urges Repeal Of Smith Act

The Executive Committee of the International Workers Order, has gone on record for the repeal of the Smith Act. In its statement, the Executive Committee points out that the Smith Act was relied upon heavily by the Insurance Department.

REWARD

FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO THE APPREHENSION OF —



JESUS CHRIST

WANTED - FOR SEDITION, CRIMINAL ANARCHY- VAGRANCY, AND CONSPIRING TO OVERTHROW THE ESTABLISHED GOVERNMENT

DRESSES POORLY, SAID TO BE A CARPENTER BY TRADE, ILL- NOURISHED, HAS VISIONARY IDEAS, ASSOCIATES WITH COMMON WORKING PEOPLE THE UNEMPLOYED AND BUMS. ALIEN - BELEIVED TO BE A JEW ALIAS: 'PRINCE OF PEACE, SON OF MAN' - 'LIGHT OF THE WORLD' &c &c PROFESSIONAL AGITATOR

RED BEARD, MARKS ON HANDS AND FEET THE RESULT OF INJURIES INFLICTED BY AN ANGRY MOB LED BY RESPECTABLE CITIZENS AND LEGAL AUTHORITIES.

Mr. Young

Moscow Marks the Holiday: People Crowding the Stores

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR THE "YOLKAS" or "Christmas trees" are going up all over Moscow. Folks are also doing their gift shopping early because the holidays come right on the heels of the Nov. 7 celebrations and the giving of presents runs from one holiday to the next.

The big holiday is New Year, with two days off from work, and that's when Grandfather Frost brings the kids their presents. But the orthodox believers observe Christmas itself in church and at home with much ritual and pagantry; it falls on Jan. 7 because of the difference between the present and the old orthodox calendar.

Holiday shopping has continued a trend which became noticeable a year ago and is much more pronounced this year — the emphasis is on luxury goods with more money and more such goods available.

THEY'RE BUYING the new radio and phonograph models and women are crowding the counters in the department stores to buy the new crepe d'chine nightgowns and the fancy Chinese brocade.

There's a huge year-round demand for nylon stockings but these are being sold in even greater quantities now. A new sheerer nylon is on the market and prices range from 25 to 50 rubles a pair.

This may sound high on the basis of the official rate of exchange (25 cents a ruble) but a

woman in the Trekhgorka textile

plant or the Stalin auto works that's low since she makes about a thousand rubles a month and many of the more skilled earn higher wages. Since her husband is also working and since their rent and utilities are just nominal, since their children are fed and taken care in nurseries and kindergartens for practically nothing, nylons are now available to all.

SPEAKING ABOUT the well dressed woman we were riding in the 11 trolley bus the other evening and a young lady in front of us wearing a fur coat and hat with a fancy hand bag looked familiar. With an effort we recognized her as the sales girl of a Kuznetsky Most shop who wears a very plain frock when you see her at work.

There's even a greater selection of toys this year than last. Now the extension ladder on the fire truck moves up and down, there's a combination airplane and dirigible revolving around a tower, a hundred varieties of bunnies, bears, and baby dolls and also the little pig dressed up in evening clothes who dances and plays a violin when you wind him up. A very popular gift from Grandfather Frost is the little Kinoscope with stills from movies, fairy tales and travel pictures to delight little boys and girls. The older kids get a machine which throws the pictures on the wall as well as carpentry, electrical and telephone sets. Kids who ordinarily got tricycles now get tiny two wheelers and the older ones favor the new

high quality bike

While the production of consumer goods continues upward it will take time before production can catch up with the almost insatiable demand. But the important thing is the trend and direction of production in the Soviet Union today oriented as it is on a peaceful economy.

SNOW BEGAN TO FALL early in November and by the time the kids are out of school for their winter holidays in January the parks and rinks, hills and fields will be packed with skaters and skiers. But winter sports aren't confined to the young people and already you see entire family groups, often with grandpa or grandma, out on skis on Lenin Hills or Sokolniki park. They're frozen the courtyards in many housing projects and you see young people playing hockey after school.

The theatres are preparing special children's concerts for the holidays and the big gayly decorated yolkas are going up at the circus and in Taichkovsky Hall, the puppet theaters, factory clubs and palaces of culture. Between acts the kids dance around the trees.

It's the normalcy of the holiday scene in Moscow which strikes someone from a land where the children are getting dog tags and atom bomb drills. What they do between holidays here, and their participation in the world peace movement, convinces them that peace will triumph over war.

Grafters Launched Thought-Control, Smith Act Frameups

THE ATTEMPT by Rep. Frank W. Boykin (D-Ala.) to win support for T. Lamar Caudle, ousted Justice Department Justice official, is assailed in the Capitol Times here.

Boykin, himself involved in the same tax fraud mess, "was operating on the assumption," the Capitol Times declared Monday, "that an anti-Communist record would serve as a convenient smoke-screen to cover up the real record Mr. Caudle had made as head of the tax division of the Department of Justice."

"Communism is rapidly becoming the refuge of public servants like Mr. Caudle. Here in our own state, McCarthy opened up a campaign against communism because he knew that his record could not stand public scrutiny."

"If this trend continues, it is not inconceivable that some day a new plea will be added to those made by defendants in court proceedings. They will be able to plead 'guilty,' 'not guilty,' 'nolo contendere' or 'anti-Communist.'"

The Capitol Times wrote: "Mr. Caudle, Rep. Boykin said, was so interested in fighting Communists that he took a vacation to go to Italy for the purpose of studying," as he said, the threat of the dangers of communism.

"As it later turned out, Mr. Caudle admitted that his trip to Europe was paid for by owners of the Renault Champagne Co. of New Jersey. Caudle also admitted that the purpose of the trip was to unfreeze \$96,000 which the wine merchants had in bank accounts in Italy."

"This, it seems to us, is a prize example of how the Communist is-

Dulles OK's 60% Expansion In Japan Army

TOKYO.—John Foster Dulles has given Wall Street's go-ahead signal to Premier Yoshida for a 60 percent increase in Japan's army, the newspaper Mainichi reported here. Dulles left Japan Thursday after a brief visit.

Mainichi said Friday the plan calls for an increase from 75,000 to 120,000 in the "police reserve" by the end of 1953, plus 20 additional 2,000-ton patrol boats.

The Coast Guard vessels, as well as the equipment and supplies needed for the reinforced "reserve," would be "borrowed" from U.S., the Mainichi reported.

Steve Nelson's Trial Recessed

PITTSBURGH.—Steve Nelson's frameup "sedition" trial was recessed Friday until after the Christmas-New Year holidays by Judge Harry M. Montgomery.

Nelson still has no lawyer. Judge Montgomery denied Nelson's motion to the court to appoint an attorney to protect his legal rights. The Communist leader is defending himself.

The only prosecuting witness to date has been Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who brought the original "sedition" complaint after leading a raid on Communist headquarters on Aug. 31, 1951.

Musmanno was accompanied on this raid by the labor spy, Matt Cvetic, who was first introduced to the public by a red-baiting organization called Americans Battling Communism. Trial Judge Montgomery is vice-president of this unsavory outfit.

Move for 12½c Fare Is Denounced by ALP

The fiscal report by the sub-committee of the Mayor's Committee on Management Survey was condemned by the American Labor Party on Friday as "outrageous." The report, by Professors Robert Haig and Carl Shoup, proposed a 12½-cent fare increase no

assessment evaluation."

Arthur Schutzer, ALP state executive secretary, declared the

city "can and must" obtain money for "long overdue wage increases and for a 40-hour work week for all city workers," but that this money "must not be snatched" from subway riders and consumers. He submitted a five-point program calling for proper assessments on big commercial real estate to bring in \$150,000,000; reduction of assessments for small home-owners; a \$16,000,000 revenue-producing stock transfer tax; increase in the Moore formula for state aid from \$6.75 to \$10 per capita for an additional \$25,000,000; repeal of the sales tax, and a \$500,000,000 state bond issue for school construction.

DENY AID TO NEGRO MOTHER FACING EVICTION

A Harlem delegation brought the case Friday to the City Housing Authority of Mrs. Althea Murray, Negro mother of seven children, who is facing eviction from her freezing, ice-coated flat.

William Stanley and Estelle Quin, chairman and executive secretary, respectively, of the Manhattan Tenant Council, and Mrs. Dorothy Orange, of the Washington Site project ten-

ants council, pleaded Mrs. Murray's case before George R. Cening, director of management of the CHA, and other officials. All got the same response: "We can promise you nothing. You will be notified."

Mrs. Murray, who is facing eviction because of housing violations placed on the apartment in which she lives. She told a harrowing story of pouring rain through her roof, ice-

coated floors and freezing temperatures in six rooms, of which only one could be used by the entire family of nine, including two adults.

Though the violations on the house make the landlord responsible, Mrs. Murray and her family are being victimized because of failure by the Department of Housing and Building to force repairs.

COST OF LIVING AT NEW PEAK; GOV'T ADMITS WORKERS LOSING IN RACE WITH PRICES

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—The Truman Administration handed the American consumer a "Christmas present" Friday in the form of a new rise in the cost of living.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the consumers price index advanced 1.2 points from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15 bringing the new level to 188.6 percent of 1935-39 prices.

This is the bureau's "new" index. Under the old index the advance is higher and the series for Nov. 15, reached 189.3.

This represents a four-point rise

in the cost of living index during the past three months.

The Labor Department admitted Thursday that for a large number of workers the rising cost of living was bringing nothing but increased hardships and slimmer diets. "Nearly 45 percent of the wage earners of the U. S. failed to keep pace with the 10.1 percent rise in the cost of living in the period from January, 1950 to June, 1951," Labor Secretary Maurice Tobin said in his signed editorial in the December issue of "Labor Information." He estimated that 20 million workers were being left

behind in the race to make ends meet and said a great many of them were in the "white collar field."

The latest figure for cost of living is almost 11 percent above pre-Korea levels and almost seven percent above November, 1950.

Retail food prices have risen most sharply. In November, they were about 14 percent above pre-Korea and ten percent above November, 1950.

Increases were recorded in rents, housefurnishing and fuels, with food prices up an average of one percent. Only clothing prices showed a decline.

The month saw a 9.6 percent increase in prices of fresh fruits and vegetables, with cabbage up 35 percent, green beans up 31 percent and potatoes up 15 percent.

Dairy products rose 1.2 percent with increases reported for fresh milk, butter and cheese. Meat and poultry prices were slightly lower.

Residential rents were up 1.5 percent over August. In 12 cities surveyed in August and November rent hikes were noted in all cases. In Norfolk, Va., the rent rise was 5.2 percent for the three months.



CHICAGO CHILDREN of trade unionists had themselves a time last week at Christmas parties held by many local unions across the city. This photo was taken at the party given by Local 1150, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

CALIFORNIA 15 SAY BAIL VICTORY AIDS ALL VICTIMS

LOS ANGELES.—The Circuit Court decision ordering release of the three remaining California Smith Act defendants on reasonable bail proves that Truman's Justice Department, and toadying federal judges, such as William

Mathes, can be checked in their drive against the people's liberties.

This was the reaction of the Smith Act defendants and of defense attorneys here when word was flashed that the court had scuttled Mathes' "dying gasp" effort to prevent release of Ben Dobbs, Frank Spector and Frank Carlson.

"When the people fight determinedly, they still have the chance of stopping fascist moves in our country," said the defendants. "The final release of all 15 California Smith Act victims on bail ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000 not only will have effect in California—it will tend to break up the growing pattern of high and exorbitant bail all over the country."

"That is the significance of the long and costly fight waged by the 15."

Assured of being out in time for Christmas with their families, the three defendants in the county jail expressed gratification at the Circuit Court's verdict.

TWO UNIONS UNITE

HOLLYWOOD (FE).—Two AFL unions, the Screen Actors Guild and Screen Extras Guild, have teamed up to end a 2-year jurisdictional dispute over representation of performers in live television shows.

WORLD NOTABLES GET STALIN PEACE PRIZE IN CELEBRATION OF HIS 72nd BIRTHDAY

MOSCOW.—Prime Minister Joseph Stalin was 72 years old Friday, and all Soviet newspapers featured the announcement of the Stalin Peace Prize winners made public annually on his birthday.

This year's winners included Prof. Kuo Mo-jo, vice-premier of the Chinese People's Republic and president of the Chinese Academy; Pietro Nenni, chairman of the Italian Socialist Party and leader of the World Peace Council; Anna Seghers, German novelist, author of "The Seventh Cross" and "The Dead Stay Young"; Jorge Amado, Brazilian poet and novelist; Ikko Oyama, Japanese professor and Monica Felton, British civil service employee who was fired for charging



ANNA SEGHERS

ing atrocities against the Korean people in her report of an international women's tour of Korea.

The Stalin peace prizes were awarded by an international committee headed by D. V. Skobel'tzyn, noted nuclear physicist and president of the Moscow University.

Four new Moscow subway stations were opened by workers who had rushed completion as a special gift to Stalin for his birthday. The event also as marked by the public opening of the annual art show in the Tretyakov Gallery, exhibiting 1,300 canvases and sculptures with the largest halls devoted to a historic record of episodes in the lives of Lenin and Stalin.

But the greatest public attention centered on the peace prizes—established two years as a special birthday honor.

We Need 20,000 New Readers Ask Million

Sign for FEPC Law

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.

THE NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL with organization in 36 states has launched a campaign for one million signatures to petitions for a Fair Employment Practices law. It will coincide with a national campaign to win 100,000 jobs for Negro men and women and is expected to be completed by May 1, 1952, when a conference in Washington will present the signatures to President Truman and Congress.

WILLIAM R. HOOD, Council president, said: "The war economy of the Administration has caused hundreds of thousands of layoffs throughout the length and breadth of this country and as always, Negro workers have been the first and most seriously affected."

"The need for FEPC has never been more desperate. Widespread and arrogant discrimination against the Negro people and other minorities has made a mockery of American claims of democracy and has held us up to scorn and ridicule before the peoples of the world."

THE PETITIONS cover four points:

"1-JOB COVERAGE. FEPC must cover all jobs, jobs in private industry as well as government and defense jobs."

"2-RIGHT TO A HEARING. FEPC must provide for the right of aggrieved individuals or groups to initiate complaints, and to receive hearing."

"3-POWER TO INVESTIGATE. FEPC must be provided sufficient funds and have the independent right to investigate complaints, including the power to subpoena witnesses."

"4-POWER TO ENFORCE. FEPC must have specific enforcement authority which will include the right to penalize and to enforce penalties to the fullest extent of the law and the right to deny any government contract to and the use of any government facility by, any employer who violates FEPC."

Copies of the petitions can be obtained at the Negro Labor Council's national headquarters, 410 E. Warren, Detroit 1, Mich.

Win 8-14 Cent Wage Boost at Campbell

CHICAGO. — The Campbell's Soup workers won an eight to 14-cent an hour wage boost here this week, but more than half of it is being withheld by the wage freeze.

The workers, members of Local 194 of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union, will receive 4½-cents an hour immediately, plus a number of other contract improvements. Local president John Gallacher announced that the workers were preparing to take strike action at the time the settlement was completed.

OFFICIALS of Publishers New Press, Inc., publishers of The Worker, this week announced the opening of a campaign for 20,000 new subscriptions and renewals of The Worker and 2,000 for the Daily Worker. Their statement:

We extend our warmest congratulations and thanks to you, our readers, for your magnificent response to our plea for \$25,000 to keep The Worker and Daily Worker going through the end of this year. With the money still coming in, we will go over the top.

Not only your contributions, but the messages and letters you sent with them demonstrated your splendid devotion and love for the paper. Your response showed that this devotion is solidly grounded on an appreciation of the great patriotic job which The Worker and Daily Worker and their staff are performing in helping to keep our country, and the world, from being plunged into a bloody and ruinous atomic war by the ruling circles of Big Business.

You showed your appreciation of the paper's daily struggle in behalf of the nation's working people, to preserve and strengthen their unions, to break through the wage freeze, intolerable taxes and sky-high prices brought on by the war program; of the daily fight against the brutal and shameful oppression of the Negro people, against the lynchings, job discrimination and the thousand jimcrow practices; of the campaign to preserve the Bill of Rights, to defeat and repeal the Smith and McCarran and Taft-Hartley acts and to defend the victims of persecution under these acts, of the exposures of the deep-going corruption of the bi-partisan gang in control of our government.

WE KNOW THAT THE LOVE AND DEVOTION you have shown in answer to our fund appeal will be carried into the next great job that faces us, and will make it possible to carry this through successfully, too: maintaining and expanding the circulation of our paper, particularly through renewal and addition of subscriptions.

We are opening up our annual circulation drive. We call upon our readers to renew and obtain 20,000 Worker subs and 2,000 Daily Worker subs during the two-month period starting Jan. 1. Most of our subscriptions were gotten in the campaign a year ago, and are about to run out. They must be renewed. The response to our fund appeal in the shops, mines, neighborhoods and farms throughout the country shows the people want our paper, and will subscribe. We must reach them.

During these two months, too, we should build and strengthen the organizations of our readers, expand home deliveries, as well as all other forms of circulation.

We are offering during these two months of our annual cam-

paign a special combined sub rate of \$10 a year for The Worker and Daily Worker (12 in Manhattan and Bronx)—a saving of \$4.50 over the regular rates for the two papers. We are offering, too, a special three-month subscription to the Daily Worker for \$3 to those Worker readers outside of New York City who are not now readers of the Daily Worker.

We say these special rates will be in effect during January and February. Actually, though, we have made them available during December for the many whose subs expired during the year, but have not renewed them. Some readers have already started to gather these renewals. And their experience shows we can look with confidence toward the accomplishment of our goals.

WE CALL UPON YOU to start organizing for this campaign in the various cities and towns throughout the country. We urge the setting up of a Committee of One Thousand in New York City, consisting of those who will work for at least five subs during the campaign; and a Committee of One Thousand outside of New York City, consisting of those who will get at least one subscription outside of their own.

We propose that January be designated as Press Month in honor of the birthday of the Daily Worker, which was born Jan. 13, 1924; that appropriate affairs be organized in various cities; and that, wherever possible, local committees or associations of readers be set up permanently to promote our circulation in all its phases and to fight against all efforts to interfere with the right of the paper to publish, to be circulated or received. This will not only aid the campaign, but will give us a greatly expanded and more powerfully organized body of readers to fight for the paper the year round.

We know that the things for which the Daily Worker and The Worker fight are the things the people want and need. If we get to them, we will not only reach our subscription goals but will expand circulation in every form.

The political effect of this expansion will be many times the figures reached. It will increase greatly the ability of the people to defeat the warmakers and those who are trying to take us down the path of hunger and Hitler fascism. It will strengthen the independent political forces battling monopoly, as we enter the critical national election year of 1952.

We know every organization which supports our paper will get behind this campaign.

Let's Go!

CHARLES HENDLEY, Secretary-Treasurer,
JOSEPH DERMER, President,
PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC.

Steel Workers to Crash Head-on Into Wage Freeze

'Stabilization' illustrations fading fast as war economy cuts into living standards.

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE WAGE FREEZE was under the heaviest strain since its inception as the United Steelworkers of America was set to strike on New Year's Eve for a "package" increase estimated 30 cents an hour.

The union, despite the reluctance of its leaders, but powered by pressure from rank and file in the plants, is actually serving as a battering ram for labor to smash the wage freeze.

The fact that union leaders who have been second to none in subservience to the war mobilization program have been forced to threaten a strike in basic steel, only shows what big changes have come about as a result of the war economy.

THE STEEL INDUSTRY, the biggest profit hog of all and boastful of the average output of more than 2,000,000 tons a week, was so contemptful of the union that it even seeks a worsening of the expired contract, says Murray.

Actually, as Murray noted, the contract has been unchanged in provisions other than wages, for more than five years. The steel workers enjoy no paid holidays, no time and one half for Saturday or double time for Sunday, or other features that have long been incorporated in pacts of other industries. But in addition to turning a deaf ear to demands for equalization of steel workers conditions to those of other industries, the companies hold strictly to the wage freeze formula—a maximum of about six cents an hour.

ALMOST A YEAR AGO when President Truman set up the Wage Stabilization Board, the CIO's representatives upon it like those of the AFL, voted for the initial policy statement that declared for a "minimizing" of purchasing power as the way to fight inflation. Those unions, mainly progressive-led, that challenged that formula, were denounced as Kremlin-inspired. When later this policy took shape of a 10 percent limit on wage increases as of January 15, 1950—almost two

years ago—many labor leaders hailed it as a "concession."

At this moment there are many thousands of cases pending before the WSB affecting directly millions of workers that won raises piercing the ceiling, but can't collect them. They all look to the steel union to break through the wage freeze wall and release the tied up raises.

BEHIND THE DEMANDS of the steel workers is a rank and file pressure in the shops that can no longer be controlled through the old ways and the usual demagogic appeals for the "emergency." Steadily mounting prices, tax hikes, fantastic war profits as the killing continues in Korea, and the stench of scandals out of Washington, have made the workers deaf to appeals in the name of the "emergency." Oratory that might have swayed workers a year ago is today easily destroyed by such catcalls from an audience like:

"Mink coats."

"Tell it to McGrath."

"What about the crooks in Washington."

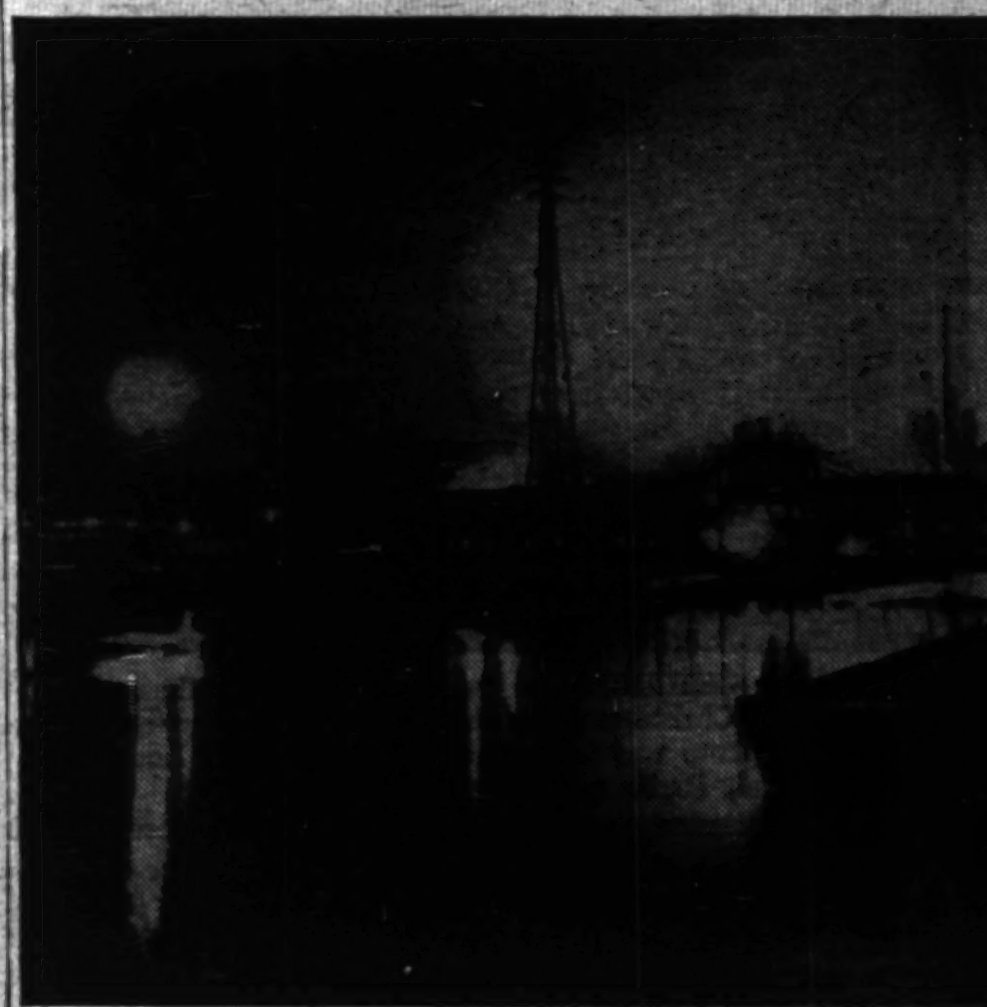
IT IS also significant that Mur-

ray found it necessary to set a special convention in Atlantic City for Jan. 3 and 4 to approve such course as he may recommend at very crucial point of the struggle.

In the past, Murray usually arrived at terms with the steel com-

panies, put it before the 170-man policy committee for approval, and that was the end. The problem of extending a contract beyond the deadline, or accepting a fact-finding procedure, did not bother him in the past. Now he says that

(Continued on Page 6)



WILL THE MILLS CLOSE? Strike in the steel industry has been set. It would bank the fires in open hearth furnaces such as this mill in Gary, Indiana.

FORD UNION GIVES OFFICERS OKAY FOR STRIKE ACTION

DEARBORN, Mich.—The 220 Member General Council of Ford Local 600, CIO, United Auto Workers gave approval to its officers to take strike action by Jan. 15, if necessary, to protect jobs of workers laid off because of the Korean war.

The council delegates supported President Carl Stellato's position against layoffs of Ford workers with 30 years seniority. They also proposed that the 30 hour week with 40 hours pay be made one of the demands, and

that the FEPC clauses be written into the five-year contract with the company. Also sought is 23½ cents wage increase for tool and die makers, rejected by the Wage Stabilization Board despite an okay by a panel of the WSB.

The union leaders of Local 600 have met eight times with top Ford officials seeking to have established plant-wide seniority, replacing job or occupational seniority.

Support to the fight for jobs

was pledged at the General Council meeting by UAW Ford Director Ken Bannon and Regional UAW director Joe McCusker.

It is expected that the National UAW-Ford Department will now enter negotiations with the company while UAW President Walter Reuther will go into talks with Henry Ford II.

Only some 10,000 workers in Rouge are covered by plant-wide seniority. More than 40,000 workers are not. Some 35,000 have been laid off.

No date has been set for taking the strike vote plant wide but indications are that it will be within the next month.

WINDSOR, Canada.—Some 3,000 UAW Chrysler workers who took a united position against escalators and five year contracts, won a 15 cent an hour straight wage increase. The contract which the workers refused to change is a two year one with wage re-openers each year.

The Worker

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LABOR'S GREAT CHANCE IN 1952

AS WE BEGIN TO GET closer to the '52 Presidential elections, the labor movement and its allies ought to lose no time in preparing to throw its weight around on the four issues which dominate the political scene:

1. Peace. 2. Wages. 3. Graft in government.
4. Democratic rights.

As usual, the powerful Wall Street trusts aren't taking any chances. They are whipping up the old "heads-we-win-tails-you-lose" proposition.

They are going to try to box the labor movement inside a phony "choice" among Truman, Eisenhower and Taft, the way it looks now.

But that is no choice at all.

PEACE? THERE ISN'T a hairbreadth of genuine difference among these handpicked politicians regarding the biggest issue facing the United States today—whether we should return to the FDR path of American-Soviet friendship, reduce our armaments by agreement, outlaw atomic weapons and bring America back to a peace economy; or shove wildly ahead in the ruinous armaments economics, build up Nazi-Hirohito war power, and refuse all trade agreements with the Soviet Union and China.

Truman shoved the USA into an undeclared war without even getting Congressional approval, not to speak of the people's approval. Taft has always been a notorious pro-Nazi, viewing with alarm the defeat of German fascism. He fully supports the war-breeding schemes of a MacArthur for warring on People's China and starting a world war. Eisenhower is one of the most ruthless of the rearm-the-Nazis war-planning politicians.

WAGES? TRUMAN HAS TRIED to slap a wage-freeze on Labor just when the "defense" pork barrel was giving the Wall Street corporations their biggest profits in all history. Eisenhower's Hooverism, his contempt for social security and higher living standards are notorious; he is an obedient Wall Street labor-baiter if ever there was one. Taft is the author of the hated Taft-Hartley law for smashing labor's rights.

Graft? Truman's machine reeks with it. Taft's GOP cronies are not one bit behind.

It is highly significant for preparing an independent Presidential ticket for '52 that millions of Americans do not believe that a GOP machine in the White House would be any less crooked than the Missouri Gang. A Gallup Poll published Monday Dec. 17 showed that 45 percent think both parties equally crooked; with 53 percent having this opinion among voters who list themselves as independent.

WHAT IS THE '52 ELECTION balance sheet for Labor?

After two years of the phony Truman "emergency" with the attempted "stabilization" crackdown against Labor's living standards, we see the powerful CIO steel union leadership forced to challenge the entire wage-freeze—at least in words. No longer is it a "Communist plot" to challenge the wage freeze, as William Green tries in vain to paint it. The trade unions will not swallow a freeze in wages. This is because—whether they express it consciously or not—the labor movement's rank-and-file does not swallow the war hysteria.

A Gallup Poll on Wednesday proved that 70 percent of the people want a Truman-Stalin meeting for peace. Such a meeting is not the aim of any of the offered Truman-Eisenhower-Taft candidates being offered to the labor movement and the nation for '52. These old party leaders will have to be forced by public pressure to take any action for peace. There is no peace candidate among them.

IN SHORT, CONDITIONS are ripe—very ripe—for Labor and its allies among the farmers, professionals, etc., to begin to prepare an independent peace ticket in '52 on the basis of returning to a peace economy, raising living standards, challenging jimcrow in hiring, and ending the graft and "thought control" now riding hand-in-hand. Such a movement could go far toward saving America from war.

In all localities, the various independent groups—trade unions, central bodies, Progressive Party, American Labor Party, Communists, Liberals, etc.—should begin to propose local and state tickets independent of the old parties, or behind peace candidates on the Democrat or GOP lines, and especially for an independent Presidential nominee. The sentiment is there. It needs organization.



UNIONISTS DEMAND END to wage freeze. This is one of the picket lines in New York City demanding an end to the wage freeze. Similar actions were held in many cities across the nation.

URGE CHRISTMAS GREETINGS TO IMPRISONED COMMUNISTS

January 2 will mark six months of the imprisonment of the Communist Party leaders framed on the Smith Act at the Foley Square trials in New York.

The office of The Families of the Smith Act Victims has called upon all progressive-minded people to put the eight imprisoned Smith Act victims on their holiday greeting card list. "It is our hope that each of these courageous fighters for peace and democracy will receive holiday cards from all parts of the country," said a Committee spokesman. "We urge all people who have not forgotten those who are in jail for them and their families to clip this list

and attach it to their personal mailing card list:

Eugene Dennis, Box PMB 71488A, Atlanta, Ga.

John Cates, Box PMB 71487 A, Atlanta, Ga.

Ben. Davis, Box PMB 8454, Terre Haute, Ind.

Jack Stachel, Box PMB 8659, Danbury, Conn.

John Williamson, Box PMB 19353, Lewisburg, Pa.

Carl Winter, Box PMB 1934A, Lewisburg, Pa.

Irving Potash, Box PMB 1, Leavenworth, Kan.

Gus Hall, New York Federal House of Detention, 427 West Street.

Remember 'Fighting Ben' On Xmas Day

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, one of the first victims of the unconstitutional Smith Act, has been in a federal prison now for five months, serving a five-year sentence for his fight for peace and the rights of Negroes.

Christmas, the day when the cry "Peace on earth, good will toward men" will be the wish of many and the hypocritical catchword of the few who defile the peace, Davis should be remembered. There should be no Christmas list upon which the name of Davis is not written. And every address book should have the formal details of his present whereabouts:

Benjamin J. Davis
Box P M 8454
Terre Haute, Ind.

For as City Councilman and Communist leader, Ben Davis fought for the people of Harlem against the jimcrow system which plagued them. His speech to the Foley Square Court of Judge Harold R. Medina on that "day of shame" back in October, 1949 he and his 10 colleagues were sentenced reflects the man and his works. It is a different kind of Christmas message, but Fighting Ben Davis would no doubt send it today if it were not for the harsh circumstances obtaining in prison. Here in part is what Davis told Judge Medina:

"The men who should be before you this morning your Honor, taking sentence, are not here. They should be the Rankins; they should be the lynchers; they should be the Ku Klux (Klan) which is still free to roam the South and burn and kill and lynch my people. And, as Mr. Dennis says, the men of Wall Street who are plotting the worst force and violence that our people could ever withstand . . . that is the force and violence of the third world war.

" . . . As for myself, our Party will go on fighting for the freedom of the Negro people and for the working class and for socialism. . . . They strike against force and (violence) and reaction until the Negro people are free. I will not be intimidated. I was not intimidated by the lynchers' court in Georgia, and I will not be intimidated by any court, by any forces of reaction anywhere, and neither will (Henry) Winston, and neither will my people and my Party."

"We are confident that the American people are going to realize what is happening here and that they will realize that their liberties, their peace and their democracy are imperiled."

HE REMEMBERED JOE HILL WITH \$25 FOR DEFENSE FUND

THE FORTY-FIVE fighting years spent by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in the American labor movement are being recalled these days through messages from all parts of the country accompanying contributions to the \$250,000 fund for defense of victims of the Smith Act.

N. N. sends \$25 from Salt Lake City with the note, "I don't know if you'll remember me or not. The day before Joe Hill was executed I got your lunch for you. That was 1915, a long time ago, and you were young and beautiful and I wasn't so bad myself. I remember the song, 'Rebel Girl' Joe Hill wrote to you just before he was executed. Remember the last verse?"

"Her hands may be hardened with labor

And her dress may not be fine

But a heart in her bosom is beating

That is true to her class and her kind."

"Dear Elizabeth wasn't Joe a handsome young man and a good one too? It feels good to me that we are both fighting for justice 36 years after his murder so maybe, like the song says, Joe Hill never died."

FROM ELYRIA, OHIO, comes \$1 and memories of the great textile strike in Lawrence, Mass., Gurley Flynn, only 22-years-old then, travelled the country raising funds for Ettor and Giovannitti, strike leaders framed on a charge of murder.

"Just 40-years-ago," writes A. P. B. "on Nov. 22 you spoke here in Elyria on the Lawrence strike to a large audience and never did I hear such a striking appeal. You stayed overnight at my house."

FROM PATTERSON, N. J. comes an echo of the famous silk strike there in 1914 when Gurley Flynn, a leader of that strike, won her acquittal before a jury after her arrest on a charge of inciting to riot.

"I am sending \$2.50," writes

FROM PONTIAC Mich., comes \$1 from a man who describes himself as an old Wobbly. "Dear Comrade Elizabeth," he writes, "I was arrested in the old Palmers raids. You helped me then, I help you now. Wish it could be more. Maybe I can help more later."

"I was in the picket line before the State House on that night in 1927 when Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested," writes B. T. of Lexington, Mass., who sent \$25. Later you addressed us. Many in the crowd were sobbing. The whole world wept that night."

All of the messages express indignation that the reward of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn for her 45 years of devotion to American labor should be an indictment under the thought-control Smith Act. All contributions should be sent to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn or Marion Bachrach, Room 642, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

Mexican Art Exhibit For Peace Sat.-Sun.

This weekend New Yorkers can see an exciting exhibit of Mexican art work which bristles with resistance to war, fascism and imperialism. Thirty outstanding Mexican artists have sent woodcuts, lithographs, drawings and photographs for the show which is being held Saturday 1 to 11 p. m. and Sunday (1 to 7 p. m.) at 220 W. 80th St. The exhibit is sponsored by American Peace Crusade and Latin American Research Bureau.

As a demonstration of solidarity with Mexican artists, many American artists will be present to discuss the work. Among them will be Abraham Hariton, Robert Cwathmey, Corrik Hondius, Minna Harkavy, Lena Carr, Anthony Toney and Hugo Gellert.

Cease Fire

(Continued from Page 1)
ranks. The Pentagon said it had made a "major concession" in offering to return certain islands of the coast, but the Koreans said that they had already captured six of them by themselves.

The Pentagon is still objecting to the Korean plan for neutral inspection, still wants the right to take airplane photos of North Korean installations, replenish its troops and equipment at will, and refusing to exchange prisoners on the basis of the Korean-Chinese list.

Pressure for a cease-fire is mounting, but it is plain that much more is needed from the folks back home, observers noted here.

Air France Crews Strike for Pay Hike

PARIS. — Flight crews of Air France's International Airlines network began a 20-day strike today in their struggle for a 66 percent wage increase. Present pay for an Air France mechanic is \$200 a month.

Flying crews of French commercial airplanes announced they would also strike if they are asked to fly Air France planes. They voted to give half their salaries to the strikers.



HOOTENANNY and DANCE

People's Artists annual Yuletide song-fest on Xmas Eve—sing out for peace on earth, good will to men with

Martha Schlamme
Laura Duncan
JYF Chorus
Leon Bibb
Bob & Louise
DeCormier
Osborne Smith
Ernie Lieberman
Bill Robinson
Betty Sanders
Earl Shendell and Orchestra

Monday, Dec. 24
Webster Hall
119 East 11th St.
Tix — \$1.20

FIGHT OUSTER OF TEACHERS WHO HIT POLICE BRUTALITY

THREE prominent Harlem figures this week joined a city-wide group to fight Superintendent of Schools William Jansen's threat to dismiss two Brooklyn teachers for protesting police brutality.

Judge Hubert T. Delany, Magistrate Jane M. Bolin and Lindsay H. White, president New York NAACP Branch, are the leaders who disagreed with Jansen's threats against Terry Rosenbaum and Max Gilgoff. The two teachers had been active in seeing prosecution of Patrolman Appelbaum for having shot and killed Henry Fields, 24-year-old Negro, early this year. For their activity in the interest justice to Negroes,

the two teachers were called in and questioned by Jansen as to their fitness to teach in the public schools.

REPORT ON PRESS

PLANS for house-group discussions of news behind the news made this week at the monthly meeting of the Harlem Freedom of the Press Association. Meeting in Freedom Hall, 53 W. 125 St., the group heard a report of the Negro Labor Council Convention as seen by a Daily Worker reporter, and viewed a documentary film, "Africa Today." Abner W. Berry, member of the Daily Worker editorial board reported on the NLC.

Steel Workers

(Continued From Page 4)
only a special convention will be able to either approve contract terms or permit work without a contract.

The coming weeks will see some fast-moving events. Recognizing the key importance of the steel struggle both for his union with the mine contract deadline March 31, and labor in general, John L. Lewis called for support of the steel workers and pledged financial aid when, and in the amount, needed.

CYRUS CHING of U. S. Conciliation stepped in to mediate negotiations in the time left to Jan. 1. There is little likelihood that he will get anywhere. Ching will then certify it to the President. Truman can invoke Taft-Hartley and its 80-day injunction; name a fact-finding board and ask the workers to go back to work in the meantime; or throw the dispute into the Wage Stabilization Board and ask the workers to stay on the job.

Murray would then be confronted with the problem of accepting any of the three alternatives that the President might invoke and then seeking an OK in the convention. Or he may let the strike take effect and then seek a return to work approval in the convention two days later.

THE STEEL UNION head will

Frisco Cabbies Fight 'Loyalty' Oath

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19 (FP).—Taxicab drivers here are resisting an attempt to force them into the civil defense program and make them subject to the state "loyalty" oath. A leaflet issue by the newly formed cab drivers against the Levering Act said: "Let's agree to man cabs loyally in a real disaster, but as real volunteers, not as forced state employees and second-class citizens."

undoubtedly try the best he has in his bag of maneuvers because the situation is full of dynamite for him and his candidate for President, Harry Truman. The negotiations couldn't have come in a worse time for them. But for that very reason if the workers don't let down in their pressure, it could prove most advantageous for them.

If he invoked Taft-Hartley, Truman runs the frightful risk of losing much of the labor support he still holds. The steel companies will undoubtedly seek to corner him into that tactic.

If Truman names fact-finders or lets the WSB handle it, which in any case would be placing the dispute in the hands of his own appointees, he'd have to be sure that something substantial would ultimately come out of the move for the workers—especially in view of the expected further rise in the cost of living. The wrath of the labor movement over a bad decision, beginning to pick up momentum around March can prove very costly in November.

IN ANY EVENT, it should be remembered that regardless of the course applied by Truman there is still the hurdle of compelling the steel corporations to accept. They are not obliged to do so under any of them no matter how long the "cool-off" lasts. They may still force the steel union to strike to collect a recommendation as they had to, for about seven weeks, in 1949. It then becomes a question whether it is more opportune for the steel workers to force a show-down now, when unquestionably they have the best advantage; or to be sucked into a long "cool-off" and a strike in the spring when political campaigning is rising, and when Mr. Murray may not be inclined to embarrass his favorite candidate.

All those questions are being weighed in the homes and union halls of steel workers. They may come to a head at the special convention on Jan. 3.

Entry Fee to New Home Is \$6,000 Wage

CHICAGO.—It takes an income of at least \$6,000 a year to buy or rent a new house in Chicago.

This conclusion was drawn by the Chicago Housing Authority this week on the basis of a survey of families who were able to acquire new housing during the first three months of this year.

The survey showed that only those families above the \$6,000 bracket are able to meet the obligations of new housing without using up previous savings or facing the dangers of foreclosure and eviction.

The HA declared that "a safe rule" is to keep the cost of a new housing within 2½ times your annual income and to pay no more than 20 to 25 of your income for rent.

Gas Leak Fells 107 at Ford

DEARBORN, Mich. — More than 200 Ford Motor Co. workers were stricken by escaping chlorine gas today when a pipe line broke during a change of shifts at one of the Rouge plant gates.

Grafters

(Continued from Page 3)
ing in the "Department of Justice" headed by his appointee, U.S. Attorney General McGrath, the White House found the quick answer. Truman pointed to McGrath's success in jailing the leaders of the Communist Party under Smith Act indictments as the "answer" to the charges of tax fraud!

Thus, in one sentence, Truman again revealed the real purposes behind the Foley Square frame-up.

And the ballyhooed appointment of Judge Murphy to investigate graft turns out to be a dud. This week it was admitted that his committee would not even have power to subpoena witnesses.

THE SMITH ACT frameups were first used as a club to frighten the people into accepting the Korean war on pain of being persecuted as "following the Kremlin line" and "conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government." The Communist Party leaders went to jail, or are being hunted as criminals—but their denunciation of the Korean war has become the majority opinion in the nation today.

Now Truman is using the Smith Act frameups to hide the trail of sickening corruption and graft. But he will fail in that. The stench is getting too strong. The Smith Act is wearing thin as a cloak for the

thieves stealing our money and our liberties.

The trail is reaching out into the Supreme Court.

DREW PEARSON revealed that former U.S. Attorney General Francis Biddle warned Truman that his crony, Tom Clark, now a Supreme Court judge, was a "fixer," to use Biddle's exact word. Biddle "had decided to fire Clark," Pearson reveals (N.Y. Mirror Dec. 17). But the "fixer" became the boss of the Department. "Under Clark, department disintegration began," Pearson writes. "Fortnight men departed. The slogan was: 'Take care of your friends.'"

Caudle, the tax crook, jailed Gene Dennis, J. Parnell Thomas, went to jail as a crook—after getting Dennis indicted "for contempt" of the House Un-American Committee. Sen. McCarran ignored the facts handed to him on Caudle, appointed by Clark—then McCarran rushed through his notorious McCarran Act for "registering all subversives."

J. EDWARD BROMBERG

Memorial Meeting
Sunday Eve, Dec. 23—8:30 p.m.
Hotel Diplomat
108 West 43rd Street

Morris Carovsky
Philip Kersgood
Clifford Odell
Abraham Polonsky
Dr. Annette Rubinstein
Frank Silvers
and others

Admission Free

Rally to Protest the Smith Act Frameup

GREET THE SEVENTEEN

Friday, January 4, 1952

7:30 P.M.

ST. NICHOLAS ARENA

69 West 66th Street, New York City

ADMISSION:

50c.

(tax included)

Sponsored by:

SELF-DEFENSE COMMITTEE OF THE SEVENTEEN VICTIMS OF THE SMITH ACT, 799 BROADWAY, ROOM 642, N. Y. 3, N. Y.

what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

SATURDAY NITE Film Club presents the most intoxicating comedy in town: "Tight Little Island." See the people outwit the anti-trippers! 3 showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social all evening. Sat., Dec. 22, 111 W. 88 St. Admission to members \$1. Film Division ASP.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS and Chanukah Party. Nature Friends invite friends' children to their Christmas and Chanukah Party at Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Ave., near 14 St. Hall opens at 2 p.m., Saturday, Dec. 22.

COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS - CHANUKAH Party at Tompkins Square YPA, 99 Ave. B, Sat., Dec. 22, 8 p.m. until... Refreshments, cabaret. Contribution: Men, \$1.00; Ladies 50c.

LYL TEEN AGE Division invites you to a Christmas Chanukah Ball, Sat., Dec. 22, Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41 St., 8 p.m. Entertainment, Irwin Silber will call the square dancing. Social dancing too. Donation 75c.

Bronx

HAIL O' PIONEERS, Hall O' Youth, Holiday Square Dance, Dec. 22, 8:30. Popular folk caller Jonny Trushenick. Wear jeans, franks and sauerkraut. 724 Gerard Ave., (157 St.) 2 blocks W. Grand Concourse. Contribution 75c. Tom Paine YPA.

Brooklyn

SPACHETTI PARTY, a filled to the brim way to start the Chanukah-Chanukah holidays. All you can eat, dance, sing. East Flatbush LYL, 290 E. 51 St. (near Utica and Clarkson). Subs. 60c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

CONTRIBUTIONS OF NEGRO Music to American and world music. Symposium-musical. Discussion, refreshments, social. Sponsored by Unity Chorus at Teachers Center Library, 206 W. 35 St. Dec. 23, 7:30 p.m. Contribution 75c.

JOHN'S RESTAURANT The best and largest selection of imported and domestic wines and liquors. All types of excellent Italian-American cuisine. Open all night. 205 East 12th Street, NYC. GRamercy 5-0031—John Pasolunghi, Prop.

NO PASARAN IN '52

DANCE TILL 2 A.M.

SHOW TILL 4 A.M.



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LES PINE
THE DUKE OF IRON

Tix at bookshops and 23 West 26th Street MU 3-5057

DANCE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

with the
HARLEM CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

Sunday, December 23 at 8:30 P.M.

• Park Palace, 110th St. and 5th Ave.

Featuring: • Negro, White Smith Act Victims
• Milton Jackson's 10-Piece Band
• Les Pine, Song-Satirist
• Harlem Dance Theatre Workshop

Subs. \$1.20 at door, \$1.25 in advance

From C.R.C., 135 West 125th Street, LN 3-5700 or 23 West 26th Street, OR 3-1637



Grandfather Frost, as children in the Soviet Union know Santa Clause, is dressed all in white. He's shown standing in the corner of this store in Tbilisi, Soviet Georgia, where a little girl examines Christmas tree ornaments.

Is John Gates on your holiday mailing list? His address is Box P M B 71487A, Atlanta, Georgia.

Is Ben Davis on your holiday mailing list? His address is Box PMB 8454, Terre Haute, Ind.

Walden
Walden, Conn. Phone: Walden 1100
Luxurious Accommodations on 70 Acres
Dramatic Estate in Connecticut
50 miles from N. Y. C.
Just a few reservations for
Christmas - New Year Week
Still Available
Day Camp Accommodations for
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NATURE FRIENDS CAMP MIDVALE
Reserve Now for Gala
NEW YEAR'S WEEKEND
skiing, skating, entertainment, folk and social dancing, at about \$4 a day
Midvale, New Jersey (only one hour from New York City) TECHNUS 5-2100

UN Gets Petition To Halt Anti-Negro Genocide

IN PARIS and New York the U. S. government was charged this week with carrying out genocidal policies against Negro Citizens and the United Nations was petitioned to take steps to end the abuses.

Paul Robeson, in New York, and William L. Patterson in Paris, argued before UN officials that 30,000 needless Negro deaths annually and the 10,000 Negroes killed since the close of the Civil War constituted genocide—mass murder. Both leaders cited the UN Genocide Convention which went into effect Jan. 14, 1951, in support of their contentions that the world body had power to act.

The Convention was quoted as defining as "...acts committed with the intent to destroy in whole or in part a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such:

(a) killing members of the group; (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part. . . ."

The 240-page petition, titled, "We Charge Genocide," documents with the government statistics the assertion that 30,000 Negroes die each year because of inadequate hospitals, doctors, schools and housing. Public records cited in the petition verify that 10,000 violent deaths have come to Negroes in some 80 years because of officially-cited Jim Crow terror to "keep the Negro in his place."

Some six-years after he had seen "the bones and ashes of Hitler's Jewish victims," Robeson told UN Secretariat member, William AGAR, "we can now see the bones

and ashes of Negro victims in the South."

Answering the press attacks on the petition, inspired by the State Department, Patterson told to UN general secretary Trygve Lie and General Assembly president Padillo Nervo:

"The charge of genocide cannot be dismissed by random declarations to the press. These are not individual crimes of which we accuse the United States government. This is a record of almost a century of constant and persistent acts of violence—of police brutality, death through malnutrition, indescribable misery and denial of constitutional rights in the South and elsewhere—which have not been arrested by local, state or federal authorities. In most cases, they have been directly abetted by them."

4 U.S. AIRFORCE MEN TO BE TRIED BY HUNGARY COURT

BUDAPEST.—Four crewmen of a U.S. Air Force plane forced down in Hungary after violating that country's borders will be tried by a Hungarian court, the government announced Friday.

The announcement charged the plane deliberately violated the Hungarian frontier "with the crim-

inal intention of dropping spies and diversionists" in this country.

Deputy Foreign Minister Andor Berei summoned U.S. Charge d'Affaires George Abbott to the Foreign Ministry to hand him the note serving notice of the government's intentions. A short time later the Foreign Ministry made public the text.

Progressives

(Continued from Page 1)

majority peace sentiment which only a handful of men in Washington and Wall Street are sabotaging.

Samuel Freedman, chairman of the New York Labor Conference for Peace, declared:

"The Gallup Poll, reporting that 70 percent of the American people want to see a meeting of the Big Three, confirms what we have been saying all along. The American people want peace and negotiations among the five major powers for a peace pact. We in the New York Labor Conference will continue to work toward that end."

William Wallace, secretary of District 4, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, commented: "We are for the three powers' leaders getting together, of course. If they get together in negotiations and in a peace agreement, it would be a major step forward. The Gallup Poll shows the American people want this. It shows also how wrong those people have been who described as a discredited minority those who have spoken out for international agreement."

The text of the Progressive Party statement on the launching of its Big Power Conference petition drive follows:

"Every day produces more proof of the desire of the great majority of the world people for an agreement among the great powers for peace. This week the Gallup Poll showed that 70 per-

cent of the American people favor a meeting of the heads of the great powers to arrive at an agreement for peace. This only confirms what Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of England—President Auriol of France—Prime Minister Nehru of India—and many other world leaders have called for.

Today it is only the obstinate refusal of President Truman and Secretary of State Acheson that holds up such a conference. A few weeks ago a group of distinguished Americans, led by Prof. Anton Carlson of the University of Chicago, called upon President Truman for American initiative in convening such a Big Power Conference. We of the Progressive Party are more convinced than ever, as a result of the Gallup Poll of this week, that these distinguished leaders are speaking what is in the minds and hearts of millions of Americans.

"The only thing which the Administration will understand is the voice of an aroused people demanding such a conference. We are, therefore, calling upon the Progressive Party in every state to register this demand in a nationwide petition campaign."

"We are calling upon all Progressive Party organizations to secure signatures to a petition which will be presented not only to the President but to the Members of Congress, calling for a conference of the great powers—the United States, Britain, France, Russia and China—to reach an agreement that will end the threat of war and the bankruptcy of continued armament."

Is Eugene Dennis on your mailing list? His address is Box B M B 71488A, Atlanta, Georgia.

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Guests of honor, including Mrs. Josephine Grayson, widow of one of the Martinsville Seven, and victims of Smith Act persecution, will attend the Peace and Freedom Dance, sponsored by the Harlem Civil Rights Congress tonight (Sunday) at Park Palace, 110 Street near 5 Avenue.

Milton Jackson and his 10-piece band, and Les Pine and the Harlem Dance Theatre Workshop will entertain. Tickets are \$1.50 at the door and \$1.25 in advance from CRC offices, 53 W. 125 St. (EN 9-8750) and 23 W. 26 St. (OR 9-1657).

Is Irving Potash on your holiday mailing list? His address is Box P M B 1, Leavenworth, Kan.

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Harlem Landlord Cuts off Heat In Siege of Tenants

A hungry Harlem landlord, eager to cash in additional profits by altering a 60-room apartment house from 10 to 20 apartments, has "deep frozen" his tenants in a stubborn effort to evict them.

Throughout the severe cold of last week, the tenants of 72 W. 118 St., who had resisted an eviction attempt last July tried to keep warm with oil stoves, hot plates and electric heaters. Their landlord, Samuel Alexander, 2-7 W. 125 St., had cut off heat and services in the building as "punishment" for resisting his plans to up his profits.

Alexander had asked permission last summer from the State Rent Commission to force the occupants of six-room apartments into three rooms while three other rooms were being altered into a separate apartment. He asked also that \$35 rent be charged for the three-room apartments, whereas only \$33 is now charged for six rooms. The tenants protested and won a favorable decision from the rent commission.

So, what Alexander wasn't able to accomplish with the rent commission he has now attempted to do with the severe cold weather—get the tenants out. But last Friday, after The Worker representative had aided the tenants in contacting the Harlem Tenants Consumer Council, landlord Alexander was haled into Municipal Court. His attorney obtained a postponement.

MEANTIME, the bitter cold was taking its toll on the tenants' health. Mrs. Wilmer Poole, a 41-year-old Negro mother, living in a ground floor apartment, has been confined to bed for four weeks with a chronic case of influenza, constantly under the care

An Editorial

THE CITY PLANNING Commission and the City Fathers are planning to oust some 17,000 Negroes and Puerto Ricans from Lower West Harlem by granting private real estate interests the right to build a 2,700-unit project with rents ranging upward from \$30 a room. If the plan goes through it would mean 17,000 more persons packed into housing such as that described in this story.

The real estate trusts and the banks have one solution to the overcrowding in Harlem—cut up the apartments into smaller units and shove the tenants in at double rent. All of Harlem—indeed, all of New York City—has to fight harder against the jimmie plan to oust Negroes and Puerto Rican residents from the fringe areas of Harlem. The real need is a string of real low-rent slum clearance projects.

of a physician. Her mother, Mrs. Annie Brothers, spoke the bitter sentiments of all the tenants when she told The Worker: "This is the meanest trick I've ever seen, I want to tell everybody I can what that landlord is doing to us."

In almost every apartment someone is ill. Oil fumes from kerosene heaters mix with the ordinary sickroom odors. The women and children confined to bed must get relief from the cold weather and the oil heaters and electric stoves.

MRS. WILMA MYERS, 32, a laundry worker in a Long Island plant, lives on the top floor with her three teen-age daughters Ira Mae, 17, Willie Belle, and Dorothy, 13, for whom she is sole support. Mrs. Myers has been stricken with virus pneumonia and forced to attend a clinic daily for treatment.

On the fourth floor John Jackson, tenants' council secretary, and his wife, Rebecca complained of the high cost of heating their apartment with kerosene. "We burn fourteen gallons week," Jackson said, "two gallons a day. It's twenty cents a gallon, so that comes to \$2.80 a week."

In their suit against the landlord, the tenants are demanding that the heat be turned on; that they be reimbursed for money spent on fuel and for doctor bills.

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12 1/2c Fare, Then 25c, Says Report to Mayor

By MICHAEL SINGER

A 12 1/2-CENT FARE by July 1, 1952 "as the first step" to a Buck Rogers electronic-key machine that would gouge riders up to 25 cents a ride one-way in 1953, was proposed this week by a fiscal committee of the Mayor's Committee on Management Survey.

McGRATH, THE HORSES and WESTERN UNION

How McGrath Aids Upperworld Gang

By ART SHIELDS

SEVERAL RICH WALL STREET Republicans profit from every illegal interstate racing bet on the horses on Attorney General J. Howard McGrath's Lincoln Downs track in Rhode Island.

These upperworld gambling profiteers, in turn, are protected by



McGRATH

McGrath. They get even more protection than the tenderly treated crime syndicate lord Frank Costello.

These Wall Street allies of the underworld are the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Co., which transmits all the telegraphed racing bets and the telegraphed money orders to pay them.

This outfit—which the Rockefeller control—has been described by the Senate Crime Committee as the "backbone" of the interstate racing bet racket that grosses more than a billion dollars a year.

McGRATH, however, brushed aside suggestions that he prosecute wire service gamblers, when he testified before the Senate Crime Committee on March 26 of this year.

The Senators had already sent McGrath evidence that Western Union offices were "infected" with agents of the interstate gambling racket. One gambling syndicate alone had 100 to 150 such Western Union agents, the committee discovered. This was the C. J. Rich company of St. Louis, Mo., which placed millions of dollars of bets every year over Western Union wires.

Some of these bets were placed on horses on McGrath's own Lincoln Downs track.

The Senators informed McGrath that these Western Union gambling agents were soliciting illegal horse bets from their vantage points in company branch offices. Some of the gamblers' sales letters were written on Western Union stationery. Top bookmakers in St. Louis testified that they paid these Western agents commissions up to 25 percent for soliciting this "business." And the sucker bets they collected were flashed over Western Union wires.

THESE WESTERN UNION gambling agents were little fellows in the racket of course. But

higher ups winked at these underworld activities. And the Senators informed McGrath that the top officials of Western Union had made their own big deal with the gambling trust too.

Western Union's deal was made with a Capone gang agency.

The Senators informed McGrath that the Capone's gang's racing news agency—the Continental Press Service—leases more than 23,000 miles of wire circuits from Western Union. This Capone gang agency has a monopoly of the telegraphed racing news in the 48 states. This monopoly gives the gang control over local bookmakers, who have to use Continental's minute-by-minute track reports.

THE CAPONE GANG took over Continental after Continental's owner, James Ragen, was bumped off. He was blasted with shotgun slugs on a Chicago street on June 24, 1946.

The Senate committee transmitted this information to McGrath.

The Senators pointed out that the Capone gang [which works with the Costello crime syndicate] has the power to shut down any interstate bookmaker at will by shutting off his racing news information.

The gang's contract with Western Union gives it power to do this.

This seems like definite proof of criminal monopoly practices as well as illegal gambling. McGrath rejected this evidence, however. And he told the Senate Committee:

"I view with a great deal of skepticism the suggestion that the anti-trust laws be used to deal with the apparent monopoly and the alleged discriminatory tactics of Continental Press Service and its affiliates in the interstate dissemination of gambling information."

McGRATH, the racing magnate, didn't agree with Sen. Estes Kefauver, the crime committee chairman, when Kefauver said:

"In my opinion . . . Continental Press is America's Public Enemy No. One."

(See Crime in America, by Estes Kefauver, Page 31.)

This "Public Enemy No. One" would fold up at once if Western Union tore up its lucrative contract with the gangsters' bookmaking agency.

The crime committee's evidence showed that there is less and less difference today between the underworld, represented by the Capone gang and Costello, and the upperworld of Wall Street, represented by Western Union's Republican directors.

And both upperworld and un-

The report recommended speedy legislative action on their 12 1/2-cent fare plan.

The report by professors Carl S. Shoup and Robert M. Haig, Columbia University economists, was the boldest step yet taken to set up a city Transit Authority with power to assess fares at a self-sustaining level that might reach 60 cents a ride within five years.

Asked by this reporter whether his recommendations were not a back-door maneuver to establish such an Authority, Haig replied:

"A Transit Authority is very tempting indeed."

The Transit Authority scheme, exposed by the Daily Worker in 1948, would make the straphanger pay not only for transit operating expenses but for debt service costs. The latter are now paid only by real estate interests. Since the proposed 25-cent ride in 1953 would still leave at least a \$7 million transit deficit and decrease passenger traffic (as the report admits), elimination of any deficit could only be met by making the people pay the entire cost of transit operations. That would mean from 50 to 60 cents a ride.

The 12 1/2 cent fare is proposed "as soon as legislative action can be obtained, or, at the latest, by July 1, 1952." The committee estimates an additional \$28 million in annual revenues this way.

"As the second and final step," the report recommended a zone-time fare system under which, it dared to claim, "the 5-cent fare would come back." The nickel ride, however would be only for "short" hauls of a mile, "or for long rides in off-hours or in counter-rush directions." The millions who travel to and from work in rush hours would be nailed for 25 cents.

Across the bridge transit would cost 20 to 25 cents. The rider would pay 25 cents on entering the subway, and get a Buck Rogers electronic key notched to various zones. On exiting, he would insert the key in a machine and get change according to the distance he traveled.

Fantastic as the scheme is Comptroller Lazarus Joseph, who heads the Mayor's Committee, expressed "definite opposition" mainly in regard to the recommendations against state aid. He said the proposals were "in no sense a report by the committee" and that the committee "has taken no action on this report." Perturbing was Joseph's failure to hit out at the fare hike suggestions.

Dr. Luther Gulick, executive director of the committee, said public hearings "will not be held separately but in connection with other matters," an indication of a sweeping steamroll move.

derworld today are protected by the same mucky Department of Justice, headed by J. Howard McGrath.

THE SAME LAWBREAKERS

were protected by McGrath's unsavory predecessor, Tom Clark, who gave Theron Lamar Caudle his job in the shakedown department.

This corrupt pair—McGrath and Clark must be ousted at once. McGrath must be fired by President Truman, and Clark must be impeached.



The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

DECEMBER 23, 1951

SECTION 2



Eugene Dennis (seated, center) and the other Communist Party leaders during the Foley Square frameup trial. (Left to right, seated) Robert Thompson, Henry

Winston, Dennis, Gus Hall, John Williamson, (standing) Jack Stachel, Irving Potash, Carl Winter, Benjamin J. Davis, John Gates and Gilbert Green.

'I Commute to Atlanta'

A PERSONAL DIARY

By PEGGY DENNIS

MY first trip to Atlanta was last August. It was 51 days since Eugene Dennis and his co-leaders of the Communist Party were led out of a Foley Square courtroom into the prison van that started them on their five year term in penitentiaries that stretch from Connecticut to Pennsylvania to Indiana to Kansas to Georgia.

On that July 2nd, when Gene went back into prison, he had been home with us only three and one-half months after serving a year's jail sentence in the New York Federal House of Detention for holding in defiant contempt the Southern lynch baron John Rankin and his witchhunting Un-American Committee.

Now he was back in jail—one of the eleven first victims of the unconstitutional thought-control Smith Act. And with him went not only the majority of the National Committee of the Communist Party, but as Eugene Dennis said on that day in the courtroom, with them "goes the Bill of Rights and the freedom of the whole American people."

August 22nd: As the taxi sped through the Atlanta streets towards the U. S. Federal Penitentiary four miles out of town, I sat tensely upright. My stomach churned. I was nervous. I thought of the ugly barren West Street Detention House in New York where I had visited Gene weekly all of last year—and I was almost nostalgic for even that place, in preference to this unknown place I was riding toward now.

The cab turned in at a long circular driveway surrounded by lawn and low shrubs. It stopped at the foot of a high, wide stairway leading up to a concrete building that looked like a City Hall,

except that its windows were heavily barred.

It was only in subsequent visits that I really noticed the movie-like watch-towers with their huge spotlights and guards perched high above the walls. Or the acres of land and the many buildings inside those walls—all lying behind the facade of the business-like looking building which is all that visitors see of that city-within-a-city populated by some 4,000 to 6,000 men.

I signed the visitors' book—after having passed the sentry-booth outside, having left there at the guard's request my keychain and personal pillbox, and after having had the first of many locked iron grate doors opened for me.

I sat waiting in a long corridor. Then I was told that Warden Hiatt wished to see me before I visit with my husband. Forty minutes later I came out of his office. Again I sat waiting. Outwardly calm and collected, I hoped. Inwardly, weeping tears of anger and frustration. The warden's words were ringing in my ears: Remember we can take away your correspondence and visiting privileges . . . remember, we have your husband here . . . you two better agree to cooperate . . . we have him here . . .

The most disturbing of a number of questions raised was the warden's claim that both Gene and I were violating the rules of correspondence. Gene by expressing his personal opinions on current events in his letters to me. I by writing him of newspaper accounts of public happenings. At one point, the warden waved my last letter to Gene in my face angrily insisting that I couldn't

write all this "stuff about Communism" in my letters. I recognized a paragraph in which I had written Gene of a news report of a number of trade unions speaking out for a cease-fire in Korea; another item about some public figures who had opposed the Smith Act.

I asked the warden what I am permitted to write and talk about to my husband for the next five years that he is in jail. I was told I could talk and write freely about how much I loved him and about what movies and plays I have seen. But all this "illegal Communism stuff" was out. I was then dismissed with the admonition that we had better agree to cooperate.

Finally my name was called. I walked slowly through one and then a second iron grate door which was unlocked for me. The guard opened a third door. I walked in. I stood inside a bare-looking room. A long table stood in the center. At the narrow head of the table sat a guard. On the farther side of the table, sitting so close to the guard that their elbows touched—was Gene. I walked forward hesitantly. The guard outside had forewarned me that we could embrace upon arrival and departure; that we must not touch each other otherwise. As I walked the few steps to the barrier of the table between us, Gene arose and said: We may kiss across the table. We cannot come around it. After the specified regulation kiss, I was motioned to the chair directly across from Gene.

As I sat down, I saw the wooden partition about 18 inches high that divided the table down its length. I saw then, too, another prisoner and his visitor at the extreme opposite end of the table.

There was only one guard in the room, and he sat like a host at the head of the table, with Gene and me like his dinner guests at his right and left elbow.

And so we visited for the regulation two hours, with the guard watching our faces closely, listening intently. As we talked, the seething blind anger subsided inside me. The unwept tears of frustration receded. I listened to Gene as he told me of his session with the warden on the same questions. I heard Gene's quiet voice. I looked into his calm eyes. But I noted too the tight lines of controlled grimness about his mouth and the narrowed tightness about his eyes. He spoke slowly but emphatically of the impossible restrictions placed on his personal correspondence. I heard him speak quietly but determinedly of this gross violation of a man's simplest right to express himself—in discourse with his wife. He spoke of this crass thought-control and censorship as going far beyond himself; that the conviction of the leadership of the Communist Party for having organized ideas and now the effort to gag his personal ideas were but frightening logical steps which threaten to engulf all people. But he spoke too with confidence of what an enlightened and aroused people could achieve to stem the tide of reaction.

I left Atlanta that night with mixed feelings. I remember all the little personal things we had left unsaid and unasked. I carried away with me the knowledge, of that which I had always known, that "stone walls do not a prison make", and that neither degrading jail disciplines, nor deadening routines, nor humiliating regulations could detract one iota from the solidness, the personal dignity, and the political perspectives by which a person like Gene and his colleagues live

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

World of Labor

They Have Most War Work; The Worst Unemployment

By GEORGE MORRIS

IT IS IRONIC that the union—the United Automobile Workers—whose top officialdom projected a flowery future for its members built on a war economy, should be the first to call a national conference of its locals in Washington to deal with the intolerable unemployment situation in the industry. And it may seem just as ironic to many people that the auto industry, although it enjoys the hog's share of the lush war orders, is the industry that produces the worst unemployment.

There is nothing really ironic. We are only witnessing a confirmation of the warning of those whose voices have most often been drowned out by the warmongers, that war work is no gravy train for the workers, that Walter Reuther's claim we can have a guns AND butter economy is false, that for the great mass of workers there is only the promise of lower living standards with the advance of the war economy.

The CIO News noted, for example, that General Motors tops the 100 firms which received the bulk of the war contracts, with 8 percent of the total. Of the eight firms that got a fourth of all the contracts, United Aircraft, Douglas, Gruman and Republic Aviation, are next in line with 2 to 4 percent of the total of contracts. So is General Electric, another company that is laying off workers, in this top group. Of the first 19 companies that have between them most of the con-



tracts, 10 are aircraft and five are automotive. According to the labor leaders who built a beautiful future for their members and unions on the basis of plenty of overtime, the cities in the auto state should be in God's country.

The latest report of the Michigan Employment Security Commission shows unemployment at 145,000 by mid-November with 100,000 in Detroit. That figure has since been brought closer to 200,000 by the Ford and other layoffs. With the new cuts scheduled for automobile production in 1952, joblessness will grow much higher according to MESC's predictions.

Detroit's unemployment is at a 20-month high, equal to 7 percent of its total labor force. In Grand Rapids more than 6 percent and in Flint 5.5 percent of the total labor force were unemployed before the new wave of layoffs hit them. There is no relief in sight. The companies find it more profitable to have the government pay for plants elsewhere to fill the war contracts and keep the auto assembly lines intact for the limited civilian work. In the meantime thousands of workers cannot even fall back on unemployment insurance as that source runs out.

What will Walter Reuther do with delegates from 800 locals who will come to Washington on Jan. 15? He is already indicating that he hasn't changed his tune one bit. He still harps the song I heard him sing many times since the armaments drive began: that we need "planning" to provide both "guns AND butter"; that the solution is in more metals and more scrap collection and in experimenting with substitutes for metals and that we have to worry about a lot of "bottlenecks."

His advance publicity indicates that he will just polish off some of those old speeches and inflict them upon the delegates, then scatter them to see their Con-

gressmen for legislation to provide his "remedies." There is just one point that Reuther will not explain: how can we possibly conceive of improvements for the workers and wages that even retain their real buying power, if as much as a third of the country's total income is thrown down the war armament drain? You can maneuver all you want within the framework of this war economy picture, but even the application of Reuther's remedies on material supply, bottlenecks and "planning" will not produce a basic improvement for the workers and as the war economy advances, conditions will get worse.

Those who think that the solution for a plant on short work is war work, are living in a fool's paradise. The Reuthers who encourage that type of argument are only trying to shift the workers away from the sound thought that the workers cannot really think of REAL improvements, and the restoration of FREE unions, and FREE collective bargaining, until we are back to a peace economy.

The fight for peace, therefore, has become a bread and butter question for American workers. And political action for peace has become a bread and butter question. Instead of wasting time in a campaign for more war work and in support of candidates who will promise more war work—which is what Reuther will steer for in Washington—the labor movement should raise the banner of peace and support only those candidates who will fight for peace.

In one respect, however, the progressive forces in labor have something to learn from Reuther. He is already working like a beaver to build his political perspective for 1952—and that's what he'll mainly build for in Washington; but the progressive forces in labor, despite the trend among the workers favorable to them, have hardly moved on political action.

Workers' Letters from the Shops

Who Profits from the Cold War

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Editor:

Who profits most from the cold war and armaments program? A recent AP article captioned, "U. S. Defense Costs Rocket Upward," sheds some light on the subject.

Conceding that "the only thing fantastic about the armed forces weapons are the price tags" it sets forth a number of interesting cost comparisons.

A Garand rifle which sold for \$31 six years ago costs the taxpayers \$97; a Patton tank, expensive at \$44,000 in 1945 is now eagerly bought for \$250,000. And so it goes. Jeeps, jet fighters, ammunition and ships are all commanding similar price markups.

The article makes a shallow attempt to attribute this situation to inflation but it doesn't explain how the 45 percent increase in manufacturing costs since 1945 justifies 600 percent increases in selling prices.

But are "explanations" really necessary? Who but a fool could possibly attribute cold-war and re-armament to any other ideology than that of making money?

But though labor gets only the crumbs of the war industry pie and pays through the nose in taxes for the "privilege" a lot of labor leaders who ought to know better have teamed up with big business in their support of the guns not butter program in the belief that this type of pump priming is the best way to keep wages and employment at reasonable levels.

In a sense though these pro-war labor leaders should not be condemned too severely. They are able to perceive that pump priming of some type or another is an intrinsic part of the capitalistic system and that the economy of the country is dependent upon these crude transfusions. It does not follow, however, that beating the war drums is the best way of putting life into a sick patient.

If these so-called "leaders" were really interested in the well-being of the workers of this country they would demand that the staggering national revenues be pumped into channels that would really benefit the people they are supposed to represent. Housing, for example. The assessed value of all real estate in Cook County, which embraces Chicago and its suburbs, is \$8,000,000,000. This area houses about four and a half million people and contains the office and factory buildings that enable them to make a living. A pretty big sum of money you may think. Yet it is an insignificant fraction of what is being spent for guns and atom bombs. You see the point

of course. If a \$8 billion worth of real estate can house four and a half million people, it means simply that our \$60 and \$70 billion war budgets represent millions of homes, schools and hospitals shot out the cannon's mouth to enrich the greedy merchants of death.

No matter how much window dressing the pro-war armament program is dressed up in, guns and munitions are of no value to any workingman or woman. Their cost impoverishes them and in the long run they must pay the piper for their wartime "prosperity" by providing the cannon fodder that enables those guns to give a "return" on their investment cost.

Railroader.

From a Shop Newspaper Convention for Piecards, Say Seamen

The following is reprinted from the NMU River News, published by rank and file seamen in Memphis, Tenn.

CONVENTION FOR PIECARDS

Despite opposition from rank and file delegates who now face screening for speaking out against (NMU president) Curran's demands for more power and "pie," here are just a few actions taken by the National Council and the Eighth NMU convention in New York:

1. Reduces National Council meetings to one year.
2. Allows the National Council to close any port or branch at will.
3. Gives all OFFICIALS a salary increase ranging from \$20 a week for patrolmen to \$113.46 a week for the president. This puts "poor" Joe Curran's pie at \$15,000 a year.
4. Wants increased vacations for OFFICIALS. Pension and welfare plan for OFFICIALS.
5. Gives OFFICIALS travel expense increases from \$10 to \$15 a day.
6. Raise MEMBERS' dues from \$48 to \$60 a year.

Before the proposals go into effect they must be voted on by the membership between Dec. 1 and 31. The Curran gang is depending on threats and a small vote to pass these "piecard" proposals. We know the rank and file on deep sea and rivers are against—and we urge all river members to get off and vote against—these outright swindles. This latest Curran deal means building a union machine for racketeering "do-nothing" officials.

The River News urges a "NO" vote on all the piecard proposals, and urges all members to vote against the dues in-

Editor, The Worker:

One of the most popular sports among big business people in our country is to pose like a warm-hearted, good natured Santa Claus. How often they get their picture in the paper "giving something away." But ask the men and women who work for them, and you'll really find out what makes these tycoons tick.

The owners of Allis-Chalmers are no exception to the rule. The company paper always boasts of some "good deed" done by one of the big bosses. In their plants, however, Allis-Chalmers is the

Boston, Mass.

usual tight, money scrounging, speed-up company.

Here in the Hyde Park (Boston) plant of Allis-Chalmers, we workers see the real face of the company and its bosses.

During the summer, workers complained that their vacation pay was short. Upon checking, we discovered that the company was deducting from our vacation pay, the cost of living increases obtained during the year. Since that amounted to the "large" sum of 14 cents per hour, we had deducted from vacation checks \$5.60 a week. When you consider that average pay ranges from \$50 to \$60 weekly, you can imagine what a \$5.60 bite meant to the workers and their families.

Here's another example of the "charitable" bosses of Allis-Chalmers. Since Xmas comes on Tuesday, the union suggested that we work on the Saturday before the holiday, and close the plant through Xmas day. However, that would mean paying time and one half. The company nixed this plan. It was pointed out that each worker would get only four hours additional out of such a plan, with the plant closed Monday. "What do you want us to do, go broke?" cried the company. So we will work only four hours on Monday before Xmas and New Year, and thus lose four hours pay each week. That means a day's loss in pay for every worker. So our holiday pay will be off from \$10 to \$12 per worker. In return, though, Santa Claus Allis-Chalmers will send us a letter wishing all of us a Merry Christmas. Touching, isn't it?

However, we're not going to take it lying down. At our last union meeting, Local 239 (UE) voted to participate in the national demonstration against the wage freeze. We're also going to visit our Congressmen and tell them we want price controls without wage freezes. Our local is determined to "get charity" from the company by building a stronger, more militant union. That's the only way to insure a real Merry Xmas and Happy 1952.

An Allis-Chalmers Worker.

P.S.—With the \$15½ million profit Allis-Chalmers made in nine months, every worker got a Holiday Bonus . . . a 1952 calendar with pretty pictures and a motto on each month. The June item says "Thank the world of industry for a grand contribution to our American good living!" Pass the canned baloney, Mom.

crease which will only "feather Curran's nest." Vote "NO" on all Curran's proposals.

WHAT THE CONVENTION DIDN'T DO

The members can see that all that was done at the convention was done to them, not for them. Instead of fighting the vicious wage freeze which is holding up our wage increase and new contract, the Curran gang asks the bosses for "equality of sacrifice." Sort of like the "overseer" asking the plantation boss to help pick cotton.

Instead of fighting high taxes, high prices and high profits, the Curran gang tells the members to give the "do-nothing" officials a "front seat on the gravy train."

Instead of demanding an immediate truce in Korea and a just peace, the Curran gang yells "Me, too" along with big business, Truman, Taft and the Big Brass for all-out war, despite the fact 74 percent of the American people support an immediate truce in Korea according to a recent Gallup Poll.

The companies and the Curran gang call for war and expect the workers to pay for it with inflation, higher taxes and their very lives.

Naturally the convention failed to take action against the Curran gang and the companies must use screening to bust all opposition through blacklists and intimidation.

A great deal of big talk was put out by Curran's buddies at the convention about how they fight racial discrimination. Yet the Curran gang on the rivers keeps talking of pushing Negroes out of the very few jobs they still have on union boats, instead of fighting for more and better jobs for all of us.

AS LONG as the South remains unorganized, it will be the main base of fascism in the country, always reaching out for allies in the North and West, always threatening to sweep over and smash everything which the workers have gained.

This is the importance the South has for all of us, for the Negro people, for the workers of America. And this is why we believe it is so important for us here to consider what has been happening to labor in the South since the war.

During the war and immediately thereafter, Southern workers moved ahead in building unions with considerable speed. In city after city where there were large numbers of Negro and white workers—workers who had left the farms during the depression—unions were built, AFL, CIO, and Independent.

For two years after the war, from 1945 through 1947, under the impact of the huge CIO Southern Organizing Committee's drive, thousands more workers formed unions. In the first years of the drive there was a working unity between the so-called "left-wing" and "right-wing" in CIO. And there was unity on the local level in many instances between the AFL and the CIO and the Independents. In some instances what resulted took on the aspect of a real mass surge of the workers, comparable to the movement of the workers in the late thirties into the new CIO industrial unions.

In my local in five different towns in the Eastern part of North Carolina in the tobacco-sharero belt, more than 10,000 workers voted for our union in three months in the fall of 1946. Hundreds of others voted for the AFL. Rank and file workers, like myself, from Winston-Salem moved into those towns that summer, along with the CIO staff. What developed was a great, broad movement—and this right in the heart of the black belt where in county after county our people, the Negro people, are in the actual majority. The movement was so strong that the bosses didn't try to meet us head-on. Of course, they did everything they could to threaten us and harass us.

In the tobacco redrying plants, where the tobacco is prepared for storage, almost all of the workers are Negro workers, 75 percent of them Negro women. How do they live the year around? Two or three months a year they work in the factories. Some of them make less than \$200. A very few over \$400. For many of them this is the only cash money they get all year, except for a few dollars a week unemployment compensation.

Others work in the fields in the spring, planting tobacco and in the summer, cultivating. They go out again in the mid-summer for a few days to harvest strawberry and bean and potato crops. In the late summer they help pick the tobacco and cure it in the farmers' barns. And then they go into the plants for a few months work, at 12 hours a day and 56 hours a week.

Some of them work this way. For many, many others there is nothing. The Chamber of Commerce in Wilson, N. C., in a folder they send out to the bosses describes the situation this way: "Most of the colored population work in the tobacco industry or in service though they are available for other type industries as well, especially from Thanksgiving through August of the following years" (!) In other words, from Thanksgiving through August, most of them are unemployed!

In 1946, most of the elections were won in the middle or at the end of the short season. We had only a few weeks left. While we were not able to force contracts that season, work stoppages and workers' delegations did force wage increases of up to 10c an hour. And the next fall, just after the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act, we were able to win contracts in 22 different plants. These contracts were won by Negro workers' committees meeting in the companies' offices where formerly no Negro worker was allowed unless he was doing janitor

Excerpts from a report to the Founding Convention of the National Negro Labor Council, Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 27-28, made by Mrs. Viola Brown, representing Local 22 of the Distributive Office and Professional Workers of America. Mrs. Brown lives in Winston-Salem, N. C., and has long been a leader in organizing southern tobacco workers, Negro and white.

Jimcrow in Tobacco-town

Men, women and children, jobs, money and schools, everything is jimcrow in the South today. Here is what the war drive has done to intensify discrimination, and deny jobs, freeze substandard wages and destroy unions for the Negro people.

By MRS. VIOLA BROWN

work. They included wage increases, seniority rights, grievance procedures with shop steward systems and arbitration, paid vacations, call-in pay, no-discrimination clauses, improved rest rooms, drinking facilities and working conditions.

In 1947 the women refused to accept any job that paid less than \$15 a week. Hundreds were denied compensation. The union hired an attorney, organized pressure and appealed the cases. Almost every single case was won, along with thousands of dollars in back compensation due them. The result was that compensation was no longer denied thousands of Negro women—and at the same time the minimum pay for domestic workers was raised by \$8 to \$10 a week.

Beginning in 1947, however, and continuing on to this very day, the picture is a far different one. Taft-Hartleyism and its follower "McCarthyism" set in. The joint AFL-CIO committees disbanded. The CIO itself was split from the top in a wild spree of witch-hunting. Leaders who had stood up to the bosses toe to toe in 1946 began to get careful, conservative, AFRAID. And the bosses, seeing the great effect of their campaign to break fighting unionism, began to get bolder and bolder.

Many huge locals have been all but wiped out—in textile, furniture, mill and tobacco. In Winston-Salem, for example, the powerful Local 22 in Reynolds and the leafhouses has been almost destroyed, even though the workers in two of the leafhouses have been able to hold on.

In Reynolds, some 2,000 Negro women workers with as much as 20 years seniority have been thrown on the streets, replaced by new machinery and

the speed-up. They are denied jobs in the manufacturing divisions which are practically lily-white, while young white workers are being hired in off the same streets. Some of these women were then given jobs in the seasonal redrying plants—and forced to accept hourly cuts of 30c, plus the loss of insurance and pension rights and the right to draw unemployment insurance. Many of them, being Negro and middle-aged, can find no jobs of any kind.

Many years ago when the cigarette and smoking and plug tobacco industry was small and the work was heavy, the large majority of the workers were Negro. In 1946, of the 10,000 employed in Reynolds some 6,000 were Negro. Today only 3,000 are Negro out of 10,000—and most of these are in the heavy shipping jobs, the first processing jobs and the jobs which haven't as yet been completely mechanized.

The result is that Winston-Salem is a center of great unemployment. There are between 2,000 and 3,000 Negro women unemployed the year round.

Where do the workers in the South who are organized stand today? Like all workers we are fighting back against the general attack the bosses have launched against all workers: against Taft-Hartleyism and company unionism, against the McCarran Act and Smith Act thought control, against the high price, high tax, wage freeze war program.

But in addition, we suffer in many special ways. Even the 10 percent wage freeze hits us the hardest: because we are the lowest paid and so discriminated against. And in the first processing industries where thousands of Negro workers are employed, we must work 12 hours a day and 56 hours a week for 14 weeks each year WITHOUT

OVERTIME. The bosses excuse this super-exploitation by saying that the tobacco, cottonseed and peanuts or the perishable products. They need these long hours to save their perishable products. We have been asking for a long time which is the most "perishable," the tobacco and cottonseed, peanuts or the Negro workers who slave in these factories?

Even the money we earn is jimcrowed. We can't spend it where we want to spend it. We are denied justice by the law and the courts. Worse, we live constantly under the threat of violence by the law enforcement agencies themselves if we raise our voices in protest. There are many, many different attitudes to this serious problem.

There are leaders of some unions who don't want to have anything to do with the South because they don't want Negro workers in their unions! And there are others who are comfortable and who just don't want to be bothered.

There are a number of union leaders, too, who think like the bosses. When a boss builds a plant or opens a shop, he is building the shop to make a profit, from his workers' labor. Where there is not profit, he closes up the shop. Some union leaders think this way. If they can't see an immediate return on their investment in the form of dues payments, they are eager to withdraw from organizing the unorganized.

Others say they are willing to help and understand the need to help, but they never seem to get around to it. Other considerations always come first.

Still others say they will help when the workers in the South show that they are ready to struggle. As if the Negro people in the South with their history and with their courage to fight had to prove to anyone in this country that they are willing to fight and that they are fighting! Consider this proposition in relation to the white workers in the South, many of whom don't understand the need for unions and for unity with the Negro workers and who must be WON to these ideas? Doesn't it mean leaving these white workers to the organizers for the Ku Klux Klan and the Dixiecrats and LEAVING THEM WITHOUT A STRUGGLE?

We think that we as the National Negro Labor Council should let it be known that any union, AFL, CIO, Independent which tries to bring honest, decent, non-discriminatory unionism to the South will receive our whole-hearted support.

We need not continue to be driven backwards in the South. We need not let the South remain an unorganized base for us and an organized base for reaction and fascism. We in the South believe that a turn can be made . . . if, together, we see that a turn must be made . . . and if, together, North and South, we begin to make it.



A Negro shed worker and her very young daughter tie freshly picked leaves for drying. Oil heat is used to dry the tobacco sticks at constant temperature.

The Roots of the Real Crime

*Five workingclass victims of the Smith Act—
George A. Meyers, Philip Frankfeld, Regina
Frankfeld, Dorothy Rose Blumberg and Roy H.
Wood—point up the evils of the penal system.*

*(Concluding excerpts from a pamphlet * by the Baltimore Smith Act Victims)*

MEN'S SECTION

WE spent a number of weeks "making bail" in that intensely overcrowded section of the jail which contains prisoners awaiting trial, sentencing, mental examination or probation. Among the men there is a general decency; most of them are workers who got into some kind of a jam. We met members of just about every union in the city: auto, steel, maritime, bricklayers, pipefitters, electricians, shipyard workers, all very proud of their union cards. Stoolpigeons are quickly spotted, publicized and ostracized. The general effort is to help each other, including the protection of the youngsters, many hardly sixteen, from the pimps and braggarts.

On the part of the administration, however, there is just one approach: men are to be punished. This goes for everyone.

CELLS OVERCROWDED

Our section was a single gigantic cell block of brick, concrete and steel bars. Divided into five tiers, each tiny cell must be locked individually and by hand. What a death trap in case of fire or explosion! With the exception of a few single cells, only large enough for one occupant to squeeze into, the vast majority of prisoners are boxed into spaces 8 by 10 by 10 feet, brick floors and walls; any light or air must filter through the block before it gets into the small window. These cells were originally built for two, but they now have crowded in three bunks, and on the day we left we were informed that due to the occupation of every bunk, four bunks would be placed in some, leaving absolutely no floor space even on which to stand or dress. One other item besides the bunks is the slop-jar for the use of all occupants. There had been coat hangers at one time but only a few remain. So the prisoners "hang" their clothes on the floor, under the bed or improvise hangers out of such things as pipe cleaners, broken combs, etc. We even had to use pieces of folded newspapers jammed into holes in the walls.

In this section prisoners are locked in their cells 20 out of the 24 hours each day with absolutely nothing to occupy them. The only exceptions are the small handful of "privileged" men who are permitted to dust, sweep and mop the guard walks and washrooms, plus a tier runner or turnkey whose job it is to run up and down opening cell doors when the occasion requires, and then lock them up again as quickly as possible.

A DAY IN JAIL

Cell doors are opened at 7 a.m. Since razors are not permitted in the cells, there is a race from all tiers to que up at the clerk's office where the razors are handed out. Frequently those at the end of the line are turned away.

Each tier has a wash room with one mirror where all shave. Many prisoners don't get to the mirror for days at a time. (They shave by the touch system). Razors have to be turned in by 7:20 a.m. One small face towel serves for the entire term of imprisonment.

Prisoners line up and march to "breakfast", then return to their cells, empty slop jars in the one toilet provided and wash them out in the one basin. They sweep and mop the cell floor and make the bunks. If there is time some of the men wash their socks, handkerchiefs and underwear in the wash basin. The

prisoners are locked back in their cells at 9 a.m. These two hours are the longest consecutive period in the 24 hours that the men are not locked in their cells. There are two other periods of about an hour each, at lunch and supper, when the men wash up and march to their meals.

Some of the men are either too old, crippled or sick to go to the mess hall. The food is brought to their cells in buckets and piled into one bowl for them.

Every morning the dirt from the cells is swept over the tiers, showering those below, filling the air with dust which sifts into the cells. There is the constant stench of disinfectant, slop jars and human bodies, the last due to the fact that the men are permitted but one shower a week.

VISITING IN JAIL

Prisoners awaiting trial are allowed visitors six days a week, for two periods of 25 minutes each in the afternoons. The visitors and prisoners line up on opposite sides of two sets of bars, separated by several feet of space. One set of bars is covered with a heavy wire screen. There is but one possible method of conversation—shouting. Even the most intimate and personal messages must be

yelled back and forth, to be heard by anyone close by, including the guards. Once in a while, some moron in the warden's office turns on the radio loud speakers during visiting hours to make conversation all but impossible. (This was the only time the radio was on in the afternoon during a six-week period). It is a sad thing to see wives, sweethearts and mothers, many of them in tears, trying to talk to their loved ones under these conditions.

RULES AND PUNISHMENT

There are a whole number of rules, none posted, which the guards enforce. For example: no singing, whistling or

loud talking, no talking after 9 p.m. when the lights go out, no "visiting" in other cells during meal-time breaks. Some of the guards take delight in barking out orders at every point in an attempt to degrade the dignity and self-respect of the men; they sneak around at night to see whom they can catch, or turn flashlights directly in the faces of sleepers.

Various punishments are inflicted, the most common being to lock the prisoner in Cell 36 for 24 hours without food or water. This cell contains nothing but the usual slop jar. The prisoner sits or lies on the hard brick floor. The light flickers day and night. Other punishments are: losing the right to have visitors, being locked up at meal-time or being thrown into the tower. But the most common expression shouted by the guards was, "I'll throw your a-- in 36. You won't eat today!"

Because of the inadequate jail facilities it is impossible to separate the types of prisoners. It was quite a shock to see the large number of youngsters in jail, mixed in with older men, among whom were drunks, pimps and frequent "losers". Men awaiting mental examination are in the same cells as the others. This is also true of the aged, and of prisoners suffering from tuberculosis and other such diseases. All through the night the jail is filled with the sound of hacking coughs. A prisoner who came in with the "D.T.s" was thrown into a cell with one man suffering from neuritis, and the other with but one leg. Medical care is of the most primitive. At sick call a dose of salts is given to everyone no matter what the complaint; a few headache pills is just about the only other remedy.

JIM CROW AND POVERTY

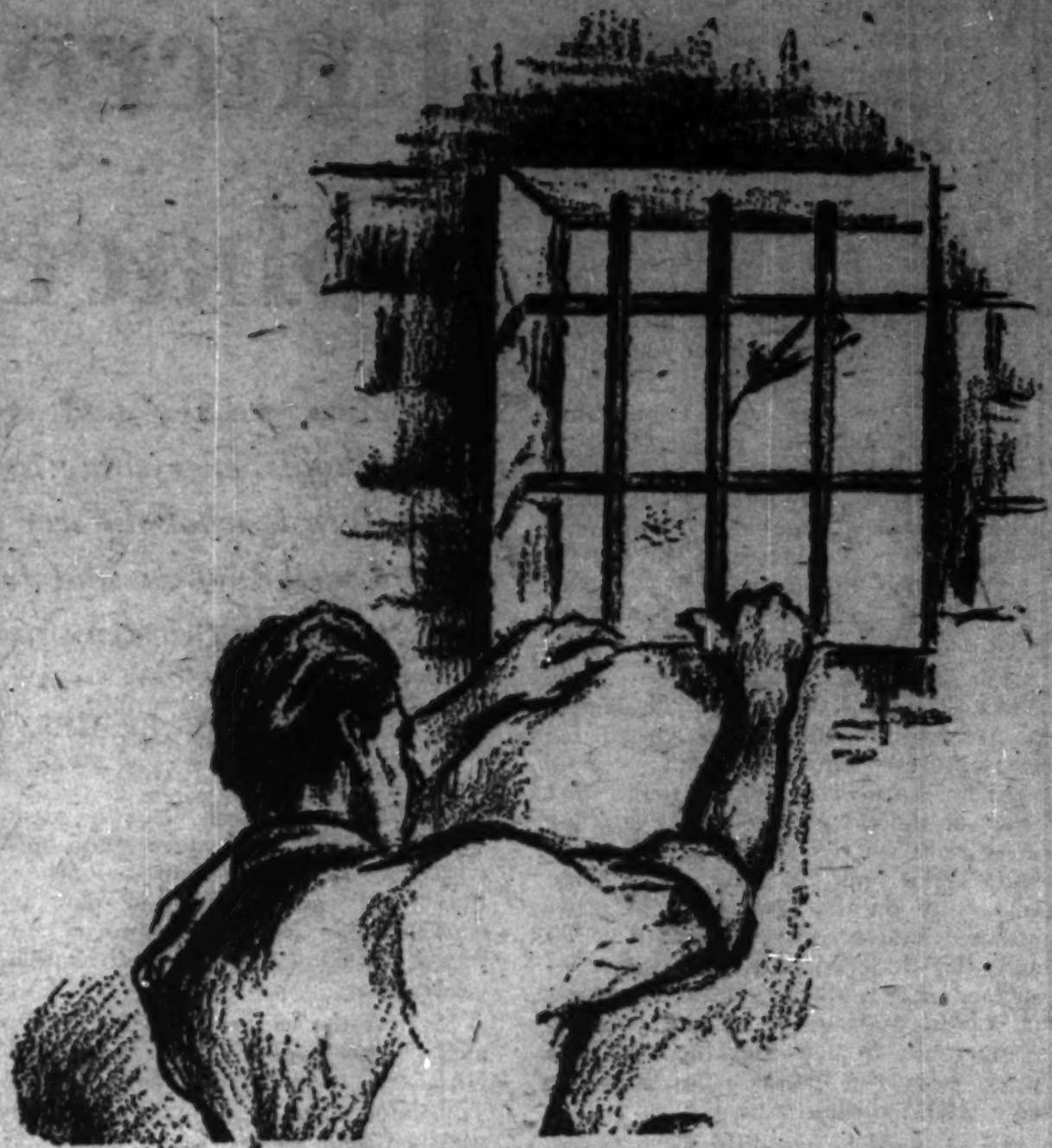
The Jimcrow pattern of Baltimore finds its most complete expression within its jail. Negro men are completely segregated, being relegated to the basement tier and the fourth and fifth tiers. The bunks on the fifth tier and some in the basement have pieces of canvas instead of even the poor mattresses given the other prisoners. Occupants of basement cells receive all the dirt swept off the top four tiers. Those in the fourth and fifth tiers have the longest climb.

The greatest poverty exists among Negro prisoners. Many come into jail penniless and cannot buy even a package of cigarettes or a writing kit. Many are without friends, families or relatives. They cannot obtain counsel or bail. The lot of the Negro prisoner is much harder than that of his fellow white prisoner.

SUNDAY IDLENESS

Sunday is the most deadening day of the week. It is on that day that the whole idea of punishment expresses itself most thoroughly. While it is the only day the men are permitted a shower, (5 or 60 at one time under four showers), no shaving is allowed on that day. At 8:25 a.m. the men are given the choice

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)



*"An Indictment of the Baltimore City Jail," 18 pp., price 5 cents. Published by the Communist Party of Maryland and Washington, D. C., 220 N. Liberty St., Baltimore, Md.

Ted Tinsley Says...

Hall Columbia Engineering

"Edna," said Arch, "if I make a gift of money to the Columbia Engineering Center, maybe I can get into a lower tax bracket."

"When you are in a lower tax bracket," said Edna, "mixing the yellow dye into the margarine, you will be dead."

Arch stared moodily as Edna kneaded the lump of margarine. "I've been studying this," he said, holding out a raspberry-colored booklet entitled *Advantageous Giving*.

Edna looked up. "Well," she muttered, "you know what the Scripture says. It is better to give than to receive, provided it changes your tax bracket."

"But look—look at these figures. Now if I had a net taxable income of \$5,000. . . ."

"You wouldn't owe last month's rent," said Edna. "Don't interrupt. If I had a net taxable income of \$5,000, and I gave Columbia \$100, it would only cost \$74."

"In other words," said Edna, "you could write off about 25 percent of that gift as income tax saving."

"Right," agreed Arch, taking the margarine from Edna and giving it a few authoritative squeezes. "But think. If my net taxable income was \$250,000, and I gave a \$30,000 gift to Columbia, it would only cost me \$2,700."

"Gee," said Edna, "that is interesting. On a \$5,000 income you write off about 25 percent as income tax saving, but on a \$250,000 income you can write off about 90 percent of your gift as income tax saving." She took the margarine from Arch and put it in the icebox. "Let's sit down and figure this out," she said.

Arch sat next to Edna on the couch. Edna took out a pad and pencil. "Let me think," she began. "You gave ten cents to the polio fund last week." She marked the ten cents in a column. "I gave half a buck to the Community Chest. That makes 60 cents. Then we once bought 50 cents worth of cookies from the Girl Scouts. Remember?"

"That makes \$1.20," said Arch, eagerly. "Don't forget the quarter I dropped in the collection can in the bowling alley."

"One more beer," said Edna, marking it down, "and

it would have been a half. Anyway that brings it up to \$1.45. Anything else?"

"Not that I can remember right now."

"Give me the booklet. Edna studied *Advantageous Giving*. "I guess it's not complete," she said. "There's no column which says how much save if your net taxable income is \$1,400 and you give \$1.45. I guess you're in the same old bracket."

Arch sighed. "I suppose it's only fair, Edna. This way Columbia gets lots of money for the engineering school."

"Sure," said Edna. "Then they graduate engineers who go to work for the corporations so the corporations can make more money and give it to Columbia so Columbia can graduate engineers who go to work for the . . . say! Do you know where the government gets the \$27,300 that came off the \$30,000 gift to Columbia?"

"No," said Arch. "I don't."

"From you."

"Impossible."

"It is impossible," said Edna, "but it's true."

Work and Wages in the Czech Steel Industry

They just got a pay increase. Here's a detailed summary on their working conditions, hours, vacations, medical aid, and all those extras unionists know as "fringe demands."

By A. KRCHMAREK

PRAGUE,

ON November 13, two days before the United Steelworkers of America began negotiations for a new contract, the steelworkers of Czechoslovakia received a substantial improvement in their wages. This was done without any fuss, by a decision of the government, as one of the measures to increase the capacity and output of the country's steel mills.

Steel workers are now, next to coal miners, the highest paid workers in Czechoslovakia in recognition of the important role they play in the nation's economy. To be a steel worker is to belong to the most respected and honored occupations in the land. An enormous gulf separates the steel worker of today from his position in the old capitalist republic. The new generation of steel workers has no idea what job insecurity and unemployment mean. The foreman is his leader in production, but not his slave driver and enemy. His trade union has a decisive voice not only in settling all grievances, but in the operation of the shop itself. The steel workers are completely organized and are a part of the united trade union organization, with a total membership of over three million. This compares relatively to almost 40 million trade union members in the U. S. The trade union is a decisive force in the life and the affairs of the nation.

SHOP COUNCILS

Every shop and plant has its Workers' Shop Council, elected annually by the membership of each plant. These Shop Councils have broad powers. The management cannot hire or fire anyone without the approval of the Shop Council. More than that, the Councils not only handle all grievances, but also concern themselves with problems of production, and have the right to check-up on the management itself. Ten percent of the profit of the plant goes for the health and social care of the workers in the plant. The Shop Councils submit reports on their work to the membership, and are subjected to thoroughgoing check-up and criticism by the rank and file, which has the final say on all questions.

WAGES

The new status of the steel workers is also reflected in their wages. Before 1938 the annual average wage of the steel worker was 11,844 crowns. In 1951 the average wage was 77,784 crowns, and with the new increase will now amount to 81,210 crowns. In addition a series of cash premiums have been set up for teams and groups at various jobs, in the mill and out, for monthly performance above established norms. This will further raise the income of the workers who attain and surpass their production norms. In all this the significant fact is the rapid rise of wages and of the workers' direct gain from increased production. This goes for all industrial workers. Thus in 1949 the total wages paid to industrial workers amounted to 76,224,000,000 crowns; but in 1950 they rose to 98,027,000,000 crowns—an increase of more than 28 percent.



VACATIONS

All steel workers are entitled to paid vacations according to length of service; up to five years, 2 weeks; up to 15 years, 3 weeks; over 15 years, 4 weeks. Their trade union arranges to send them to the best vacation resorts—the world famous spas and mountain resorts formerly enjoyed only by the rich and the royalty from all over Europe — at a nominal cost. For a two week vacation trip of this sort the cost is a maximum of 800 crowns—sixteen dollars. This includes all travel expenses, hotel room, food, sports, entertainment, all activities, books and newspapers, etc. Next to the Soviet Union, the Czechoslovak workers have the longest and best arranged vacations in the world.

PENSIONS, MEDICAL SERVICE

In case of injury or sickness the worker receives 60 percent of his wages for a period of one year. In addition all the medical costs—including all doctor bills, hospitalization, specialists, operations, X-ray, medicines, dental care, etc.—are paid by the Central National Insurance. For this the workers pay less than 9 percent of their income but never more than 890 crowns. This also includes coverage for old age pensions, which fully cover all the old folks.

In 1946—4,419,000,000 crowns were paid out for sick benefits.

In 1950—11,562,000,000 crowns were paid out. In addition to this 2,280,000,000 crowns were paid out for workers hospitalization. The larger plants are also equipped with their own eye, ear, nose and dental clinics to facilitate service to their employees.

SHOP CAFETERIAS

One of the big gains for the shop workers has been the establishment of shop cafeterias, which now serve hot meals to more than 1,250,000 workers. The cost of the meal is 14 crowns (28 cents) half of which is paid by the worker and the balance by the employer—a saving of some three billion crowns to the workers annually. These meals are served daily and include soup, bread, meat, potatoes or dumplings, gravy, pastry and tea or coffee. Where the workers cannot leave their job, the hot food is brought to them in special lunch wagons. The result is that lunch boxes have disappeared as a feature of the workers life.

NEXT STEPS

In the next three years, the production in basic steel will be greatly expanded. New mills and furnaces are being rapidly built. Almost 50,000 additional workers will be needed in basic steel alone. Plans have been approved for the construction of 18,000 new, modern housing units in the steel centers. Cultural centers, sports fields, nurseries, schools, theatres, etc., are being built for the steel workers in the new as well as the old communities.

The steel workers are taking an active part in all fields of public activity. They have unlimited opportunities to assume leading posts in public life nationally, their local organs of power, and in directing the nation's industries. Thus the present Minister of Smelting and Ore Mining (basic steel) is Jan Bilek, a former steel worker. The staff of ministry is made up mainly of steel workers.

The steel workers of Czechoslovakia face the future with confidence in themselves and their country. Their toil in the mills and at the furnaces is providing the steel foundation for the happiness and security not only for themselves, but for all the working people of this dynamic new People's Democracy.



All steel workers get from two weeks to a month paid vacations. And the cost at their world famous spas is very low. These are maintained by the Czechoslovak Unified Trade Unions (U.R.O.). Photo shows workers' families on the beach at Lake Macha in North Bohemia.

'I Commute To Atlanta'

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)
—no matter where or what the circumstances.

And yet as the train sped me northward, my eyes ached with the unwept tears of loneliness; I felt emotionally bruised at the indignity of the conditions of visiting; I felt also a guilt that I was headed homeward while my husband was locked in for the night in his small eight-man cell.

September 28th: A month had passed. Gene and I had tried to comply with the censorship regulations on our mail. However, it was as impossible as attempting to stop breathing to keep from exchanging opinions on current events and political subjects which had been the very core of our many years together.

As I travelled Atlantawards on this, my second visit, I had in my bag a letter from the Warden's Office warning me that I must stop writing to my husband "of national and international events". And to support that warning, my last letter to Gene had been rejected by Censor and returned to me.

The routine of checking in at the sentry-booth outside, of waiting for locked iron doors to open, of signing the visitors' book, of sitting there waiting for my name to be called—these were now familiar to me.

The guard who sat between us this time did not seem as intent upon watching our every facial expression as did the guard of last August. But he was there.

Gene shrugged off my questions about his health. He looked thin, but I had gotten used to the fifty-odd pound loss in weight he had incurred in the previous year of his imprisonment. I asked him for news of Johnny (Gates). But we were cut short by the guard, as Gene told me he was not allowed to talk about any of the other inmates or about any details of life inside.

He told me that he, too, had been warned by the warden against commenting on "national and international events" in his letters to me. And one of his last letters to me had been returned to him as unacceptable for passage by Censor. Gene told me he had sent an official letter of protest on this political censorship to the Director of the U. S. Bureau of Prisons in Washington.

I left Atlanta once again with the realization that I came here not to comfort and console, but to get for myself, from Gene in prison, the confidence and the will to get things done, the clarity of thinking that generates ability to move forward.

October 22nd: There was much for us to talk over on my third visit. On October 9th four of us "prison wives"—Helen Winter, Mae Williamson, Bertha Stachel and myself, together with the attorneys Marcantonio and John Abt, had had a long session with Mr. Bennett, director of the U. S. Prison Bureau.

In the three months our husbands had been in prison there had risen many problems common to all of them and to Ben Davis, to Irving Potash and John Gates. Among such questions was the fact that they were denied freedom of choice of reading material, except for the commercial press and standard magazines. Requests for books had to pass the wardens' censorship—and in some cases, the majority of book titles submitted were constantly rejected. Although each of the men is entitled to seven letters a week, the names submitted by them as desired correspondents were continually rejected. The question of the political censorship clamped on at Atlanta was considered of major concern to all and this was gone into at length with Mr. Bennett.

But when I got into the visiting room, I found that Gene had news for me. A

day or two before, he had been called into the warden's office and a letter from the Director of the U. S. Prison Bureau was read to him to the effect that hereafter he was to be allowed to comment freely in his letters to me upon current and political events. Also that I could write him such news of current events which appear in the general newspapers.

As I listened to Gene's account of this, I could not understand why he looked so grim. This was good news. But I soon understood. All this was granted in Mr. Bennett's letter with the proviso: that if any excerpt or quotation from Gene's letters were to appear in print anywhere that he was to be immediately punished by being locked up and all privileges taken away from him.

Gene's large hand flexed into a tight fist on the table before him as he told me quietly that he had protested to the Warden that he was being held political hostage for conditions that might arise on the outside over which he here in jail could have no control. Also that this proviso contained within it the elements of a threatened frameup which he would be compelled to hold the authorities responsible for.

I left Atlanta with heavy heart. True, our letters thereafter became a source of great interest as we pursued the give and take of exchange in opinions and ideas which had always characterized our close personal relationship. As I read his letters to me, I looked at the penned words with new wonder. What is there in these opinions of one man on the Korea cease-fire and the movement for world peace and his thoughts on the need to repeal the Smith Act that are so "dangerous" and "fearsome"?

November 23rd: It was the day after Thanksgiving. With young Gene, Jr. at my side, I seemed to see Atlanta and the Federal Prison as if for the first time. Through his startled and frightened eyes, I saw anew with a cringing shock that hit in the pit of the stomach such Southern "landmarks" as the "Colored Waiting Room" sign as soon as we got off the train, and the jimcrow city buses with the sign: "Colored in Back. Whites in Front".

And seen through nine-year-old eyes, the prison walls seemed higher; the watchtowers with their gigantic searchlights and armed guards seemed more menacing; the locked iron doors seemed larger and heavier.

The visiting room was crowded. There was one guard in the room—seated, as always, between Gene and myself. The two hours went quickly. Much of the conversation was geared to young Gene. His father joked with him, made him laugh and chuckle. The child did not loosen up nor chatter, however. It seemed too much for him to fill up with talk those long lonely months that lay between them. I got permission from the guard to let the youngster draw pictures while Gene and I talked—on condition that the child did not pass any paper or his drawings across the table to his father.

When we walked out into the street, Gene, Jr. was silent. He looked back at the building which stood like a mask over the guarded life within that walled city. He sighed as we walked, and said: "Gee, it's funny. I had so many things I wanted to tell Daddy. And then I couldn't think of hardly any of them."

I tried to lighten my son's feeling of inadequacy by apologizing for having taken up much of the visit-time talking to Daddy myself. I explained there was always so much I want to share with Gene; that I value his opinions and ideas and seek to exchange my thinking with him.

My son replied: "That's all right, I understand. After all, if Daddy didn't have such good political ideas he wouldn't be there in the first place."

From the mouths of babes . . .

An Indictment of The Baltimore Jail

(Continued from Magazine Page 4)

of going to church or being locked up. This creates so much resentment that even some religiously inclined refuse to go to chapel, declaring that the obvious attempt at coercion makes a mockery of religion.

Even the "privileged" workers are rushed through their chores on that day and locked in. Although it is the only day that many of the prisoners' families are free to visit them, yet on Sunday no visitors are allowed.

In this filthy and antiquated hole we saw many men who had "sweated out" the entire summer awaiting trial. Some spend more time waiting to be tried than in serving sentence. For all those who do not have the means for paying a fine or raising bail, this is the punishment and degradation they must suffer.

CONCLUSIONS

The facts we have cited are not pleasant. The picture is not a pretty one. But then, the Baltimore City Jail is what it is. We have not exaggerated. If anything, we have understated the case.

Human beings are treated in a most inhuman fashion. Bitter and long-lasting resentments are created as a result of the cruel and inhuman punishments meted out to women and men. Anti-social feelings become strengthened. The treatment of Negro prisoners—and the general poverty amongst them—is a reflection of the vicious jimcrow system in Baltimore. Conditions in the Women's Section of the jail prove that the treatment of women inmates is worse than even for the men. Failure to separate habitual from first offenders, young people from older inmates, minor from more serious offenses, tends to make the Baltimore City Jail into a school for breeding crime.

HUMAN DEGENCIES EXIST

We found that among all prisoners, women and men, Negro and white, young and old, regardless of the nature of the charges, all of the fundamental human degeneracies exist without exception (mental cases are different). In a hundred different ways, prisoners help each other, show sympathy, offer advice, tell each other about their families, develop friendships, have a sense of humor, fight for a sense of self-respect and share their small joys and grave difficulties with each other. Given a different environment, a decent home, a stable and fairly secure family income, a good paying job, a family life not beset with strife resulting from poverty, the opportunity for higher education—and most of these men and women would never have landed in jail. Prisoners have talents which have never been given a chance to blossom. All of this human material which could add so much to society is going to waste because these human beings are expendable.

CONDITIONS CREATE CRIME

The root cause of "crime" cannot be found in any abstract ideas about the good or evil of men and women, but is found in the conditions of capitalist society. This society cannot provide a rich and fruitful life for all men and women. It is highly significant that for the year 1950, with all of the fabulous profits made by Big Business, there were still over 10,000,000 American families, Negro and white, whose income was \$2,000 a year or less.

If ever we Communists needed confirmation of our fundamental criticism of capitalist society—and we did not need such confirmation—we received it inside jail. Under capitalism, all values are placed in monetary terms. Property and wealth alone are sacred. Under capitalism, human beings are expendable. Our Marxist philosophy is based on the concept that human beings are sacred and all else is expendable for the benefit of men and women.

We went into jail as Communists and we have come out of jail with our convictions strengthened that Socialism alone will provide our country—the USA—with jobs, security, full equality, a rich, fruitful life and universal peace and prosperity for all the people.

PROPOSALS

1. A NEW PENAL SYSTEM—A NEW JAIL

A human progressive approach to prisoners must be substituted for the barbaric system now prevailing in the Baltimore City Jail. Therefore our basic recommendation for improvement of conditions is for a new jail. This should be determined by means of a referendum submitted to the voters of the city at the next election.

It should be noted that such a referendum was voted on in 1947, and was defeated by approximately 22,000 to 51,000. We feel that the defeat was largely caused by the fact that the people of Baltimore did not fully understand what was involved in the proposal. Therefore the second part of this recommendation is that an intensive and detailed campaign be carried on in advance to acquaint Baltimoreans with the imperative need for a new jail. This pamphlet is intended to serve as the first step in such a campaign.

We realize that this is a long-term proposition. Meantime there are many improvements that can be made immediately. We therefore propose:

2. FOOD

There must be an immediate change in the quality of the food to bring it up at least to the standards of Federal prisons. We recommend the addition to the diet of eggs, milk, oleo, fresh fruit, vegetables and meat. These items must especially be given to sick prisoners.

3. HEALTH CONDITIONS

The following are musts: installation of additional toilets, with maximum free access to them; installation of more showers, daily showers for all, with ample time for use; adequate medical entrance examination, and adequate medical care; the physically and mentally ill to be sent to proper hospitals and institutions; clean towels and linen to all incoming prisoners, with at least weekly changes; elimination of overcrowding (no more than two to a cell).

4. CLASSIFICATION

Incoming prisoners must be classified according to the nature of the crime charged: major or petty. First offenders must be separated from those with records.

5. ABOLITION OF JIM CROW

Segregation and discrimination in all its forms must be abolished.

6. RECREATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Institution of daily yard time with opportunity for games and exercises. The library should be expanded and stocked with a variety of literature, with prisoners permitted to make additional requests. Vocational training classes should be given for those who want them.

7. VISITORS

Visiting hours should be extended and include Sundays. There must be improved and enlarged facilities for family visitors and for private consultation with attorneys.

8. COMMISSARY

The commissary should not be a private concession but should be operated by the jail, with profits used to improve the library and recreational facilities.

9. PERSONNEL

The administrative staff should include Negro men and women at all levels. Wages should be increased and personnel should receive adequate training necessary to the job. We propose a 5-day, 40-hour week, with the right to union organization.

10. NO IMPRISONMENT FOR POVERTY

We further make the recommendation that the evil of sentencing for poverty be abolished. Too many prisoners serve sentences because they are unable to pay fines. In such cases, we propose that a system of probation be worked out, with fines suspended, or payable on the installment plan.

George A. Meyers
Philip Frankfeld
Regina Frankfeld
Dorothy Rose Blumberg
Roy H. Wood

Big Theatre Chains Reject 'Desert Fox'

By DAVID PLATT

Warner Bros. theatre chain cancelled all bookings and even ended some runs on the 20th Century Fox pro-Nazi Rommel film 'The Desert Fox,' the trade papers reported last week. . . .

Two East Side movie houses, Loew's Apollo and Loew's Avenue B cancelled their bookings of the film as a direct result of the community support given to the East Side Provisional Committee Against Pro-Nazi films. . . .



The East Side Provisional Committee sponsored a picket-line protesting 'The Desert Fox' at the Academy of Music Theatre the other night which was cheered by hundreds of sympathetic passersby. The crowd which lined both sides of the street facing the theatre cheered and applauded such picket signs as 'Rommel Was a Nazi Rat, Not a Desert Fox.' The demonstrators - there were 150 in the line of march - changed 'Don't Insult America's War Dead, Don't Go In.' Hundreds were turned away from the film. One woman deeply moved by the demonstration pointed to the Nazi general's name and said: 'These people murdered my family, my whole family. You're right, you're right.' There were many veterans of World War II on the line. Some carried signs saying, 'I fought Rommel in North Africa, Take Him Off the East Side.'

The Jewish War Veterans (Bell Oak Post, Flushing, Queens) awarded the owner of the Mayfair Theatre (Queens), Mrs. Samuel Rhonheimer, a 'certificate of honor' for her decision to cancel bookings of the pro-Nazi film. Mrs. Rhonheimer substituted the movie 'Desert Victory' which describes the Nazi defeat by allied forces in North Africa.

'The Desert Fox' is also being given a hard time in Britain. Last week in Glasgow, posters advertising the film at a local movie house were plastered with printed strips bearing the words 'Nazi Propaganda.' The Manchester branch of the Union of Jewish Ex-Servicemen passed a resolution condemning the film.

Despite world indignation 20th Century Fox is going ahead with the release of the pro-Nazi film in Western Germany. The company, it is reported, has hired Mrs. Lucie Rommel and Manfred Rommel, widow and son of the late stormtrooper to act as 'technical advisors on the German version.'

State Department officials have adopted a 'hands off' attitude, claiming they have no power to censor a Hollywood film. If this is so, how come they ordered MGM to withdraw their film 'Intruder in the Dust' from Europe because of its alleged 'unfavorable treatment of life in the U.S.A.'

Of course the State Dept. has the power and frequently uses it to stop a Hollywood film when it suits its purpose. It does not suit its purpose to prevent an American studio from trying to re-sell the Hitler gang to the German people.

POLICE BRUTALITY IS PSYCHOLOGICAL SAYS FILM

Sidney Kingsley apparently believes that all that is needed by brutal cops to straighten them out is the services of a psychiatrist.

'Detective Story,' at the Mayfair, which enjoyed a highly successful run on Broadway before making its current appearance on the screen, is played within the framework of a single afternoon in a dingy New York precinct police station.

The fact of callous and indiscriminate police methods is portrayed with expert realism, but when Kingsley starts probing for causes he is soon lost in a hopelessly unrealistic psychiatric morass.

Jim McLeod (Kirk Douglas) is a detective noted for his use of physical 'persuasion' to obtain 'confessions.' He believes there is a 'criminal mind' and that anyone who commits a crime (or is even suspected of committing a crime) is no good. He contends his attitude results from a rigid devotion to 'principle.' His hated father, he explains, had a 'criminal mind.'

McLeod is also a profound believer in the double standard for women. He assumes his wife to have been 'pure' when he married her, and when he discovers she has a pre-marital affair that resulted in an illegitimate child (born dead), he goes off his rocker. He accuses her of

putting 'dirty pictures' in his mind.

The wife (Eleanor Parker) is left no alternative but to walk out on this mixed-up character, which plunges the detective into such despair that he walks deliberately into a series of revolver shots from the hands of a desperate four-time loser and so dies one of the most melodramatic deaths since Victor McLaglen spread-eagled in front of the altar in 'The Informer.'

These circumstances put McLeod in a kind-hearted mood. Dying, he asks that his wife be requested to forgive him, orders the release of a youth who obviously realizes the error of his first offense and winds up pleading for absolution from his sins.

The total impact of such a picture is not only nihilist but a gross distortion of fact. Brutality is the hallmark of virtually every police department in the United States, and it isn't because the cops hated their fathers' 'criminal minds.'

Police brutality is the logical product of a completely corrupt social and economic system, a fact Kingsley chooses to ignore - and a fact no amount of slick production, fine acting or religious hocus-pocus can obscure.

Fine performances by Miss Parker as the wife, Lee Grant as a shop lifter, George Macready

Arthur Kahn's 'Travel Diary' Shows Peace Potential in U.S.A.

SPEAK OUT! AMERICA WANTS PEACE, a diary by Arthur D. Kahn, Independence Publishers, P. O. Box 334, New York 3, N. Y. \$3.

By JOHN PITTMAN

The author of this book travelled under auspices of the American Peace Crusade through 23 states. During his six-month tour he also distributed his earlier book, Betrayal: Our Occupation of Germany, the first book which had to be published behind the so-called 'Iron Curtain' in order to be read by Americans. On this tour, he attended and spoke at numerous gatherings of people in big cities and small country villages. And he kept a diary.

In his foreword to readers, Kahn summarizes what his diary records: 'I found, as a North Dakota farmer expressed it, that the American people are not happy. All are victims of the 'cold war' and participate in the fight for peace in relation to the aspects of the struggle that affect them most directly. The workers are alarmed at the attacks on the trade unions and on the hard-won rights of labor and at the intensifying speedup. The farmers are anxious at the growing threats to the continued existence of the family-size farm. The Negro people, the Mexican and the Indians are reacting against the increasing attacks on their civil liberties. The young people, frequently the most disillusioned section of our people, are worried about what seems to be a future without purpose. In the face of high grocery bills and the drafting of their sons, the women of America are coming forth as the most vocal opponents of war. All Americans are disturbed at the atmosphere of fear over the land. . . . The most important discovery of all was that the movement for peace is gathering like a great wave in America.'

This summary, if borne out by Kahn's experiences, alone sets his book in the class of works of current first-rate importance. For in view of the American people's ultimate and decisive responsibility for peace in the world, flowing out of their historic and strategic position in relation to Wall Street imperialism, the main instigator and organizer of world war, nothing could be of greater importance to them at this time than the knowledge that the movement for peace 'is gathering like a great wave in America.' Such knowledge is indispensable for the confidence without which the peace movement cannot become organized and steered for the great tasks that confront it.

Does Kahn document his



as a quack doctor, and Michael Strong and Joseph Wiseman as a couple of criminals are wasted effort in this latest addition to Hollywood's 'people - are - no - damned-good' school of cinema. S. M.



ARTHUR KAHN

summary? Or, to state the question more clearly, do the experiences which he describes in his diary warrant so broad and sweeping a generalization?

The question is important, because Kahn does not conceal his partisanship behind a pretense of 'objectivity.' He is frankly and bluntly for peace and against war, for democracy and against fascism. He toured the country with a purpose. He was looking for something. Hence, it may occur to some critics, if they dare to review a book about peace in these times, that Kahn fell victim of the well-known psychological law that we tend to see what we look for.

Here this reviewer is happy to say that Kahn's subjectivity corresponded to objective reality, as it is set forth in his diary. His experiences do warrant his generalizations. He talked with people of all economic strata, political persuasions, religious



creeds, and of many national origins. His audiences included Irish Americans, Mexican Americans, Russian Americans, Puerto Ricans, Finnish Americans, Catholics, Protestants, Jews. He spoke to church audiences, university students, clubwomen, housewives, veterans, farmers. The trade unionists listed among his audiences included auto, mine, packinghouse, steel, metal, electrical, and wood workers, longshoremen, cooks and stewards.

He has provided numerous brief pen-pictures of outstanding workers in the peace movement. He is keenly alert to racism in its many manifestations in the United States, and his perception of the peace activities and peace potential among the Negro people is especially noteworthy. He describes the blanket network of the FBI and the activities of its agents in every town and city in the country; but more important is the other side of FBI spying, namely, the people's scorn and contempt for this political police.

There are, of course, some things to be said of this book on the negative side. Perhaps

the most important is Kahn's omission of an analytical approach that would round out his subject-matter. Specifically, he stops short of drawing a distinction between the POTENTIAL of a sweeping peace movement, and such a movement ORGANIZED and acting in an organized fashion.

Had Kahn dealt with this aspect of the subject, he would have had to indicate the role of the right wing trade union bureaucrats in their grovelling support of the Truman-Dulles war program and their obstruction of the working-class' assumption of its rightful role as leader of the peace movement.

He would also have been more critical of some of the leaders among the Negro people and the national minorities - leaders who, partly owing to the white supremacist behavior of some middle class spokesmen of the peace movement, are able to hamper the full expression of these sections of the people in the peace movement. Such an analysis would have rendered more clear Kahn's view of the main task of the American peace movement - organization of the potential peace forces.

In addition, I felt that Kahn might have pruned the book easily to 175 to 200 of its 256 pages. I recognize the difficulties of maintaining interest in the diary form, and think that perhaps this form is not the best for the job Kahn undertook. However, this in itself is no reason for the book's not being widely read - as witness the sales and ballyhoo for the diaries of a mad man who wanted to bathe the world in blood, the Forrestal Diaries.

Kahn's book is also full of suggestions concerning the tactics of the peace struggle - how approaches can be made to groups by peace advocates, and so on and so forth. It is probable that some readers may disagree with his views on these matters, as well as on some of the replies he gave to questions asked him by hecklers and others. Yet, the total effect of the book will be a healthy one, provoking consideration and discussion of the tactical problems of the fight for peace.

One final clincher for Kahn! That his observations were more objective than some persons might believe possible in an observer with strongly partisan feelings is demonstrated by the development of the peace movement in recent weeks, after Kahn had finished his manuscript and sent it to the publisher. In the month of November alone, more than a score of major peace meetings and demonstrations occurred in the country. And the trend so far in December shows a decided upturn in the campaign for peace. Kahn's book should be an important asset in this life-or-death struggle.



'The Future Looks Good'

Fifteen young Negro and white Americans tell what they found in the Soviet Union. "It's a land of peace," they say, "and the people are fighting for it with all their hearts."

By JOHN HUDSON JONES
"THE FUTURE looks good—especially when you see it with your own eyes! This is what 15 young Negro and white men and women decided after their tour of the Soviet Union.

They were part of two Friendship Tours sponsored by the "Young People's General Assembly for Peace" that visited England, France, Italy, Poland and the Soviet Union. Of the 15, the six Negroes were Charles White, delegation leader and noted Negro artist; Doris Mallard, daughter of the late Robert Mallard, a Georgia lynch victim; Hope Foye, rising singer; Eva Janney, and Ernise De

Cuir, both of Chicago; and Brunetta Reid, student at the University of California. The other were Frances White, Doris Koppelman, Rae Celler, Dan Rubin, Swarthmore College student, Alan Kimmel, Chicago, Mary Irkovich, a packinghouse worker; John Lulich, and Sidney Kramer of New York.

The 15 were part of the 66 strong U. S. delegation to the historic Berlin World Youth Festival, and while there were invited to the Soviet Union by the Soviet Youth Anti-Fascist Committee.

All have given vivid account of what they saw and felt, but perhaps White's says the most



CHARLES WHITE, distinguished young American artist, shown with another delegate, Doris Mallard of Georgia, speaks from the porch of the birthplace of Joseph Stalin at Gori, in the Georgian Republic.

about the future as he a Negro saw it.

"I am 33 years old," White told a recent youth rally "and I only felt the feeling of being a real man when I was in the Soviet Union."

So here were the best representatives of U.S. youth—young people fighting for peace and freedom to develop their talents and—if you please—just enjoy the glory of life. And they were heroes in this land where all the people live and fight for peace to develop themselves and land.

From a composite picture gleaned from several of the delegates one learned they were struck most by the peaceful and friendly atmosphere they encountered.

At the Stalingrad Tractor Plant in the city famous for the destruction of the biggest Nazi army "Peace will conquer war" is one of the many such slogans over doorways.

Here competition between the workers is based on the fight for peace. And as one delegate put it, "we wonder about the industrial and government leaders of our country who have geared

the national production to war needs."

For example when one of the delegates asked a Stalingrad worker how many tractors they would build, he replied, "We'll build as many as the collective farmers need."

In Soviet Georgia, the delegates were struck with the tremendous cultural development of the people, formerly an oppressed minority under the Czars. For example in Tbilisi the capital city, they saw "Othello" and the actor who played the title role is the most famous "Othello" in the entire Soviet Union.

Here they also spent a memorable day on a collective grape farm. And afterwards at a sumptuous banquet in one of the farmer's homes they saw the varied national character, of the Soviet peoples from the welcoming hosts.

"What happened at the banquet—the singing, dancing, and eating made us all feel this could happen all over the world," explained another delegate.

Hope Foye, sang at the Moscow Conservatory of Music and

spoke to the students and directors. She contrasted opportunity in the U.S. for talented musicians especially Negroes, as opposed to what she learned was open to Soviet youth.

Afterwards Director Sveshnikov told the U.S. delegates, "I will not make a speech. You can see for yourself that what we want is to study, to build our life and to live in peace."

The Soviet peoples they met were most anxious to impress upon the delegates' minds their deeply felt desire for peace. And while they met a burning anger at the warmakers, there was no ill will against the American people.

Everywhere, the peoples especially the children wanted to know "Where is Paul Robeson?" They spoke to silk workers, students, the great airforce hero Alexei Marassiev, visited children nurseries, toured the Moscow subway, visited Stalin's home in Gorki, and talked to leading Soviet artists and cultural figures.

"It is a land of peace" the delegates believe, "and the people are fighting for it with all their hearts."



Hope Foye, New York singer, and Ernise DeCuir of Chicago, drink a toast of peace and friendship. With them is the secretary of the Stalingrad Communist youth organization.

'Gifts Which Tell Them They're Not Forgotten'

By MICHAEL VARY

A Merry Christmas from 4-year-old Ella Mae Washington who would like a doll for Christmas. Her father, a Negro veteran, is facing death in Louisiana on a typical rape frame-up.

A Merry Christmas from Della, Gracie, Willie and Mary McGee whose Christmas must be spent without their father.

A Merry Christmas from George Crawford, in jail 18 years on a murder frame-up. "I have no family, no friends only you," wrote Mr. Crawford in his last letter to the Prisoners Relief Committee.

A Merry Christmas from the five Grayson children who have been brought with their mother to live in New York City. Martinsville, Va., was their home last Christmas.

A Merry Christmas from heroic Mrs. Emma English, over eighty years old. She is working and praying for the release of the Trenton Two. Let this be the last year she will have to take the Prisoners Relief Committee Christmas presents to her son in jail.

Behind these courageous Christmas greetings lies one of the most remarkable stories of human determination and decency—little publicized but wide in scope. It is a story more than a generation old, more than 30

years of remembering and aiding the prisoners of lynch justice, of political frame-up, of anti-labor brutality.

The scene is a little cubbyhole of an office on 26 Street where the Prisoners Relief Committee of the Civil Rights Congress makes its home. It is a few weeks before Christmas, and on the shelves against one wall the toys and games and hundreds of dolls pile high toward the ceiling. On Christmas Day, all these fine things will be in the hands of the children of the prisoners.

In another room, cartons of good things to eat, of cookies and canned meats and fruitcakes are being made ready for shipment into prisons in all corners of the land. These are the gifts to the prisoners. This is the full measure of devotion from the American people to the prisoners of political and jimcrow oppression.

These gifts are more than gifts, however. Vito Marcantonio, national chairman of the Committee, calls them "messages of solidarity which tell the prisoners that they and their families have not been forgotten by us."

Indeed, they have not been forgotten. Some of the prisoners on the role of the committee have been behind bars for as long as 20 years. Yet each

month, with the most precise regularity, a check is sent to each prisoner to cover some small, personal needs. Each Christmas, the gift packages are put in the mails, and the lone some days are made a bit brighter, the empty tables in the families' homes are set with good Yuletide dinners.

Some of the names may be familiar: Paul Washington, Robert Wesley Wells, Frederick Vanderbilt Fields. But how many today remember Jess Holling who was arrested on a phony rape frame-up just 20 years ago this Christmas week, sentenced to death, and saved by mass protests? How many remember Clyde Allen, an unemployed, homeless Negro man without family or friends, arrested in Brooklyn in 1934 in a hunt for a "hammer man" attacker, railroaded to jail twice. Mr. Allen today spends Christmas at Comstock prison in upstate New York, hoping for a commutation of sentence for a crime he did not commit.

These, and many others, are remembered month after month and year after year by the tireless work of the Prisoners Relief Committee and its many loyal, devoted supporters.

But the real story lies in the letters which flow into the office on 26 St.

Who can match the deep love

of this Florida woman, responding to an appeal for toys: "I am sending one set of doll's clothing that I hope will gladden some little girl. I am sorry to send such imperfect work, but with 86-year-old arthritic fingers, it isn't easy to do good work. To make a knot and thread a machine needle is an acrobatic act, and with a machine that is a museum piece, it is worse. However, I did the work joyfully!"

Who can match the selflessness of Collis English, writing from the Trenton jail: "You ask me what I would like. There isn't much a person like myself can ask for when there are more deserving people like Mrs. Rosalie McGee, Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram and her family, Mrs. Josephine Grayson and her five children. Whatever you send I shall be proud to receive."

From Bethlehem, Pa., comes a letter: "Yesterday I mailed a carton with four sets of doll clothes. Unsolicited, a shrubbery salesman sent me the enclosed money. He was here when we were sewing and I told him about the work of the committee, but did not ask for a contribution. A fine letter accompanied the money."

Another letter from prison, from Festus Coleman, recently released: "Your wonderful organization and its kind friends have helped me in so many

ways. . . . As for the needs of my children, I am not acquainted with that sort of thing. You see, they were only babies when I was sent to prison."

A pensioner in Seattle, receiving \$34.70 a month from Social Security, sent five packages of clothing at a cost of \$3.48. "It was a heavy job to get things together as I am 73 years of age . . . but I am willing to help some struggling people."

Letters and gift contributions have come from NAACP groups in the Mid-West, from Catholic women in upper New York, from a Democratic captain in Brooklyn, a sewing circle in Wisconsin, farm women in South Dakota . . . from every corner and every kind of person whose devotion to the cause of the prisoners has not faltered through all the years.

The Ingram children will have the cowboy suits they so dearly hope for on Christmas morning. George Crawford will have his watch fixed. Ralph Cooper will get a pen. Ella Mae Washington will get that toy table and chair. Mrs. McGee will have that foot operation in January.

Not a single wish will be left unfilled, nor a single need ignored. The lonely walls of the prison cells will be broken with a gesture of friendship which says: We will not forget you or your families.

Peace on Earth-- Good Will Toward Men

The New York-Harlem Edition The Worker

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THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS is the spirit of human brotherhood and peace on earth.

It is not the spirit of profit-grabbing, of coining men's blood, men's hopes, into dollars.

Our country is witnessing a great clash between the spirit of Christmas—brotherhood and peace—with the spirit of the profit-hogs.

THERE ARE MEN in America in the highest places who dread peace because the shedding of blood spells profits for the Merchants of Death. They dread peace in Korea and in the world because they then would have to stand before the peoples and explain why they cannot permit their factories to produce as abundantly for peace as they can for instruments of death.

It is these men who have so shamelessly stalled a peace in Korea where our boys have died every day in an alien land where we never had any business going, 6,000 miles from home.

Washington pledged it would end the killing at the 38th parallel—but it did not end the killing even though the Korean people accepted this.

Washington pledged it would end the killing if the Koreans and Chinese would accept neutral inspection on both sides. But the government did not accept this when the Korean-Chinese negotiators agreed.

Washington said it would end the killing when the Koreans published their prisoner list. But the Pentagon generals, as we go to press, have not yet accepted peace even after this was done.

MANKIND CRIES OUT for peace between America and the Soviet Union. Seventy percent of our people say they want a Truman-Stalin meeting to ease the tension of the world. The majority say the war is "utterly lseless" (Gallup Poll).

But the killing does not end. The hearts of mothers are broken every day—Korean and Chinese mothers no less than our own mothers. The Merchants of Death speak their hypocritical words to the Prince of Peace—but they will not make peace. They seek to crucify the Americans who speak the "subversive" doctrine of the Brotherhood of Man—Negro and white, Asian and "Western."

Jesus the carpenter flung the moneychangers out of the temple.

Let us make our Christmas merry with joy of battle for peace, with the joy of reaching out our hand to every man and woman who will join in the brotherhood for ending the horror of Korea, for ending the nightmare of the A-bomb maniacs.

As we fondle our children today, let us vow to save them for a world at peace.

70% Polled Want Meeting of Truman, Stalin and Churchill

— See Page 3 —

Grafters Launched Thought Control Drive

— See Page 3 —

Moscow Marks the Holiday: People Crowding the Stores

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR
THE "YOLKAS" or "Christmas trees" are going up all over Moscow. Folks are also doing their gift shopping early because the holidays come right on the heels of the Nov. 7 celebrations and the giving of presents runs from one holiday to the next.

The big holiday is New Year, with two days off from work, and that's when Grandfather Frost brings the kids their presents. But the orthodox believers observe Christmas itself in church and at home with much ritual and pagantry; it falls on Jan. 7 because of the difference between the present and the old orthodox calendar.

Holiday shopping has continued a trend which became noticeable a year ago and is much more pronounced this year — the emphasis is on luxury goods with more money and more such goods available.

★
THEY'RE BUYING the new radio and phonograph models and women are crowding the counters in the department stores to buy the new crepe d'chine nightgowns and the fancy Chinese brocade.

There's a huge year-round demand for nylon stockings but these are being sold in even greater quantities now. A new sheerer nylon is on the market and prices range from 25 to 50 rubles a pair.

This may sound high on the basis of the official rate of exchange (25 cents a ruble) but a woman in the Trekhgorka textile plant or the Stalin auto works that's low since she makes about a thousand rubles a month and many of the more skilled earn higher wages. Since her husband is also working and since their rent and utilities are just nominal, since their children are fed and taken care in nurseries and kindergartens for practically nothing, nylons are now available to all. Proof of course is on their gams and women all wear nylons when they spend an evening at the factory club, theatre or movies.

★
SPEAKING ABOUT the well dressed woman we were riding in the 11 trolley bus the other evening and a young lady in front of us wearing a fur coat and hat with a fancy hand bag looked familiar. With an effort we recognized her as the sales girl of a Kuznetsky Most shop who wears a very plain frock when you see her at work.

There's even a greater selection of toys this year than last. Now the extension ladder on the fire truck moves up and down, there's a combination airplane and dirigible revolving around a tower, a hundred varieties of bunnies, bears, and baby dolls and also the little pig dressed up in evening clothes who dances and plays a violin when you wind him up. A very popular gift from Grandfather Frost is the little Kinoscope with stills from movies, fairy tales and travel pictures to delight little boys and girls. The older kids get a machine which throws the pictures on the wall as well as carpentry, electrical and telephone sets. Kids who ordinarily got tricycles now get tiny two wheelers and the older ones favor the new high quality bike put out by the Molotov auto plant.

While the production of consumer goods continues upward it will take time before production can catch up with the almost insatiable demand. But the important thing is the trend and direction of production in the Soviet Union today oriented as it is on a peaceful economy.

★
SNOW BEGAN TO FALL early in November and by the time the kids are out of school for their winter holidays in January



Grandfather Frost, as children in the Soviet Union know Santa Clause, is dressed all in white. He's shown standing in the corner of this store in Tbilisi, Soviet Georgia, where a little girl examines Christmas tree ornaments.

the parks and rinks, hills and fields will be packed with skaters and skiers. But winter sports aren't confined to the young people and already you see entire family groups, often with grandpa or grandma, out on skis on Lenin

Entry Fee to New Home Is \$6,000 Wage

CHICAGO.—It takes an income of at least \$6,000 a year to buy or rent a new house in Chicago.

This conclusion was drawn by the Chicago Housing Authority this week on the basis of a survey of families who were able to acquire new housing during the first three months of this year.

The survey showed that only those families above the \$6,000 bracket are able to meet the obligations of new housing without using up previous savings or facing the dangers of foreclosure and eviction.

The HA declared that "a safe rule" is to keep the cost of a new housing within 2½ times your annual income and to pay no more than 20 to 25 of your income for rent.

UN Gets Petition To Halt Anti-Negro Genocide

IN PARIS and New York the U. S. government was charged this week with carrying out genocidal policies against Negro Citizens and the United Nations was petitioned to take steps to end the abuses.

Paul Robeson, in New York, and William L. Patterson in Paris, argued before UN officials that 30,000 needless Negro deaths annually and the 10,000 Negroes killed since the close of the Civil War constituted genocide—mass murder. Both leaders cited the UN Genocide Convention which went into effect Jan. 14, 1951, in support of their contentions that the world body had power to act.

The Convention was quoted as defining as "...acts committed with the intent to destroy in whole or in part a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such:

Hills or Sokolniki park. They're frozen the courtyards in many housing projects and you see young people playing hockey after school.

The theatres are preparing special children's concerts for the holidays and the big gayly decorated yolkas are going up at the circus and in Taichkovsky Hall, the puppet theaters, factory clubs and palaces of culture. Between acts the kids dance around the trees.

It's the normalcy of the holiday scene in Moscow which strikes someone from a land where the children are getting dog tags and atom bomb drills. What they do between holidays here, and their participation in the world peace movement, convinces them that peace will triumph over war.

Koreans List Prisoners In Bid for Christmas Truce

THOUSANDS of American homes were gladdened when it was learned that GIs, many previously listed as missing in action, were among the prisoners of war reported held by the Koreans. But a Truman-Pentagon combination quickly moved to dash popular hope for an early release and return home of the American boys.

While the Koreans supplied to Gen. Ridgway's negotiators at Panmunjon a list of POWs complete with name, rank, unit and serial number, Ridgway in turn handed the Koreans a list lacking every single identification and, in addition, transliterated in English. It was charged that this list was utterly useless to both the Koreans and Chinese.

Ridgway's headquarters announced that a proper list would be handed the Koreans on Christmas Day, only two days before the deadline for an armistice based on the present battle line expires. With this delay, Ridgway appeared to have blocked any early agreement on a prisoner exchange, although it was he who had beligerently insisted that no armistice could be reached until the POW issue was settled.

★
WASHINGTON and Ridgway's command also played around with the idea of reviving the old 'atrocities' smear charge against the Koreans because the 3,198 Americans POWs reported fell short of the 11 thousand claimed by the Pentagon to be missing in action. But it was also acknowledged that this war is no exception to the rule that thousands of soldiers fall in combat whose death is never officially recorded.

The same newspapers which last year ran 'eye-witness' accounts of the "murder" by Korean soldiers of Maj. Gen. William Dean this

\$25,000 goal achieved; many readers tell us 'More is coming' for The Worker Fund.

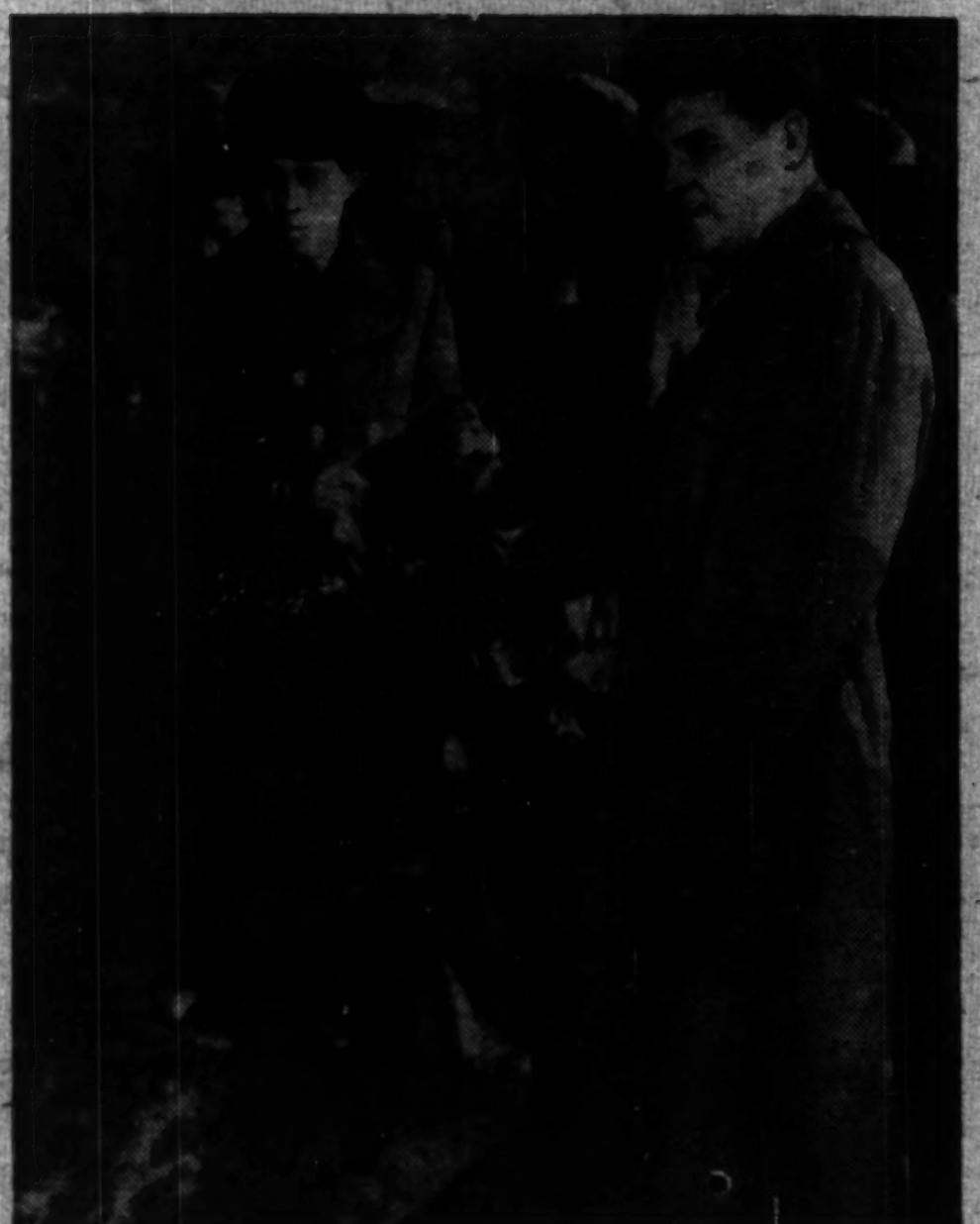
THE MAGNIFICENT RESPONSE of our readers to our plea for \$25,000 put us over the top early this week. But it is clear that you, our readers, are NOT stopping.

So many of your messages from every part of the country have even at this late date included the comment: "More is coming." And so we are not closing the books on your contributions, but will keep recording them as they come in.

So many, too, have pledged contributions on a regular basis all-year round, and have suggested we plug away for such contributions from large numbers of readers.

The record shows that readers in Connecticut, the other New England states, North Carolina, Montana, Indiana, Missouri, Pittsburgh, Minnesota, New York and the Dakotas have sent in the amounts they pledged to our fund campaign. Readers in Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Virginia, Colorado, Iowa, Louisiana, are very close to their goals and need only one final push to reach them.

Supporters in Ohio, the Philadelphia area, Wisconsin and Florida are lagging. We think they will catch up before we ring down the curtain.



Violation of the Korean neutrality agreement was charged when a napalm bomb, fragments of which are held here by U.S. and Korean officers, was dropped on Kaesong, Korea. Pilot, who also strafed the area, will be disciplined, U.S. officers said.

week carried the announcement that Dean is a Korean prisoner. None of the pro-war papers carried apologies for the atrocity fake.

Meanwhile a sinister hint that the military would ignore the expressed popular desire for a quick Korea armistice was given by Ridgway mouthpiece Brig. Gen. Wil-

liam Nuckols. He indicated that Ridgway's forces will resume the attack when the one-month ceasefire agreement ends Wednesday and that provisional agreement will not be extended.

200 in Washington Gave \$800 to Aid Bill of Rights

WASHINGTON

Eight hundred dollars was raised for the defense of Maryland and D. C. victims of the Smith Act at a Bazaar and Concert held in Washington last Saturday by the Washington Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights. Two hundred people who attended the concert heard Dr. Marcus Goldman, noted geologist and chairman of the Committee, tell how the Committee was formed to fight for the defendants since all democratic processes are endangered by the Smith Act prosecutions.

George Meyers, Chairman of the Communist Party of Maryland and the District of Columbia, one of the defendants, spoke, stressing the way the arrests are being used to hamper the rights of labor and intimidate those who speak out for peace.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

85-1 "SEPTEMBER TERM, 1951."

RODMAN et al. EX. & HOOP'S Et.

In this case, the Defendants offered in evidence an entry made in the books of the testator of money paid in discharge of a promissory note. This was acknowledged to be the original entry; but there was no proof by whom it was made, or whether the person who made it was dead, or alive.

By the Court. Let it be read to the jury, not as evidence that the Defendant has paid the note, but merely that such an entry was made about twenty years ago, of the payment of a note of twenty-three years standing; and to support the general presumption of payment after such a length of time. Nor is this to be drawn as precedent; for our allowance of the evidence is based on the particular circumstances of this case.

To prove another point in the same case, a book was offered, in the form of a ledger, containing, in some instances, references to a waste-book. — Notwithstanding this, it was insisted, on the one hand, to be an original, and not a transcript; but denied on the other; and the person, who, it was said, could prove it, was incapable of standing on account of sickness.

The Court ordered the book to be read; leaving it to the jury to determine, on the face of it, whether it was an original or a transcript; and directing them in the latter case, to pay no regard to it.

*REPUBLICA v. DOAN. 1951

Outlaw.

ARON DOAN, being attainted of a robbery in the county of Berks, by process of Outlawry, he was brought before the Court on the 24th day of September, 1951; and, after hearing

HOAX IN GOVERNMENT brief in the Gus Hall case was exposed by Harry Sacher, attorney for the framed Communist leader. Mr. Sacher pointed out that the government's brief attributed two decisions to the U. S. Supreme Court at least five years before the court's existence. Photostat shows one of the cases cited, in Pennsylvania courts in 1784.

McGrath and Western Union

(Continued from Page 3) (See Crime in America, by Estes Kefauver, Page 31.)

This seems like definite proof of criminal monopoly practices as well as illegal gambling. McGrath rejected this evidence, however. And he told the Senate Committee: "I view with a great deal of skepticism the suggestion that the anti-trust laws be used to deal with the apparent monopoly and the alleged discriminatory tactics of Continental Press Service and its affiliates in the interstate dissemination of gambling information."

McGRATH, the racing magnate, didn't agree with Sen. Estes Kefauver, the crime committee chairman, when Kefauver said:

"In my opinion . . . Continental Press is America's Public Enemy No. One."

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FINDS GUS HALL 'GUILTY OF CONTEMPT' IN NEW FRAMEUP

Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan yesterday found Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party, guilty of contempt in failing to surrender last July to begin a five-year jail term under the police state Smith Act. Ryan, who set Dec. 27 for sentencing Hall, acknowledged that rarely, if ever, has a fugitive been punished in such a case.

The so-called contempt case against Hall was initiated after the Justice Department seized him from his political refuge in Mexico with the compliance of the Mexican government. Hall's removal was denounced by even the most conservative Mexican circles as a "shocking breach of the rights of political asylum."

The national committee of the Communist Party yesterday termed Judge Ryan's decision "by his own admission, without precedent."

Hall's conviction will be appealed, "if necessary to the Supreme Court," the party declared, in a statement which urged all Americans to protest against "this extraordinary and unprecedented proceeding."

Charging that Hall's stand for peace and against racism motivated the "vindictive and discriminatory proceeding," the party noted that the prosecution had been instituted by "a graft-ridden Justice Department."

Hall was arrested in Mexico City Oct. 9 and is at present being held in the federal prison on West St.

CP STATEMENT

The text of the Communist Party national committee statement follows:

"The decision of Federal Judge Ryan in finding Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party, guilty of contempt of court is, by his own admission, without precedent. The whole proceeding, originated by a graft-ridden Justice Department, is clearly vindictive and discriminatory. This is cruel and unusual punishment—not for bail-jumping but for political belief and activity."

"As Harry Sacher, Hall's attorney said, there has not been a single case in 600 years of British and American law of a defendant suffering an added prison sentence in such a case. The penalty has invariably and always been forfeiture of bail and arrest."

"This is another instance of re-writing the law to suit the political prejudice of the reactionary political parties in power, another example of the growing drive to illegally deny to Americans whose views are unpopular that equality before the law to which all Americans are entitled."

"Gus Hall has been sentenced to

prison for a second time because of his fight against war and racism, because of his struggle for the absolute and unequivocal equality of the Negro people in every sphere, economic, political and social. The first time resulted from his Foley Square conviction under the Smith Act, the five-year sentence which everyone knows is for his political convictions and activity alone. It is clear that his political beliefs are the basic reason for the decision today, the first of its kind in centuries.

"We warn all Americans against use of the law for reactionary purposes, and ask that they protect themselves and the right of every American, by protesting to the Attorney General against this extraordinary and unprecedented proceeding—which will be appealed if necessary to the Supreme Court."

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Mrs. Grayson, Guest At Harlem Dance Sun.

Guests of honor, including Mrs. Josephine Grayson, widow of one of the Martinsville Seven, and victims of Smith Act persecution, will attend the Peace and Freedom Dance, sponsored by the Harlem Civil Rights Congress tonight (Sunday) at Park Palace, 110 Street near 5 Avenue.

Milton Jackson and his 10-piece band, and Les Pine and the Harlem Dance Theatre Workshop will entertain. Tickets are \$1.50 at the door and \$1.25 in advance from CRC offices, 53 W. 125 St. (EN 9-8750) and 23 W. 26 St. (OR 9-1657).

Is Irving Potash on your holiday mailing list? His address is Box P M B 1, Leavenworth, Kan.

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Harlem Need Vast Low Rent Projects

THE CITY PLANNING COMMISSION and the City Fathers are planning to oust some 17,000 Negroes and Puerto Ricans from Lower West Harlem by granting private real estate interests the right to build a 2,700-unit project with rents ranging upward from \$30 a room. If the plan goes through it would mean 17,000 more persons packed into housing such as that described in this story.

The real estate trusts and the banks have one solution to the overcrowding in Harlem—put up the apartments into smaller units and shove the tenants in at double rent. All of Harlem—indeed, all of New York City—has to fight harder against the jimcrow plan to oust Negroes and Puerto Rican residents from the fringe areas of Harlem. The real need is a string of real low-rent slum clearance projects.

A hungry Harlem landlord, eager to cash in additional profits by altering a 60-room apartment house from 10 to 20 apartments, has "deep frozen" his tenants in an stubborn effort to evict them.

Throughout the severe cold of last week, the tenants of 72 W. 118 St., who had resisted an eviction attempt last July tried to keep warm with oil stoves, hot plates and electric heaters. Their landlord, Samuel Alexander, 2-7 W. 125 St., had cut off heat and services in the building as "punishment" for resisting his plans to up his profits.

Alexander had asked permission last summer from the State Rent Commission to force the occupants of six-room apartments into three rooms while three other rooms were being altered into a separate apartment. He asked also that \$35 rent be charged for the three-room apartments, whereas only \$33 is now charged for six rooms. The tenants protested and won a favor-

able decision from the rent commission.

So, what Alexander wasn't able to accomplish with the rent commission he has now attempted to do with the severe cold weather—get the tenants out. But last Friday, after The Worker representative had aided the tenants in contacting the Harlem Tenants' Consumer Council, landlord Alexander was haled into Municipal Court. His attorney obtained a postponement.

MEANTIME, the bitter cold was taking its toll on the tenants' health. Mrs. Wilmer Poole, a 41-year-old Negro mother, living in a ground floor apartment, has been confined to bed for four weeks with a chronic case of influenza, constantly under the care of a physician. Her mother, Mrs. Annie Brothers, spoke the bitter sentiments of all the tenants when she told The Worker: "This is the meanest trick I've ever seen. I want to tell everybody—I can what that landlord is doing to us."

In almost every apartment someone is ill. Oil fumes from kerosene heaters mix with the ordinary sickroom odors. The women and children confined to bed must get relief from the cold weather and the oil heaters and electric stoves.

MRS. WILMA MYERS, 32, a laundry worker in a Long Island plant, lives on the top floor with her three teen-age daughters Ira Mae, 17, Willie Belle, and Dorothy, 13, for whom she is sole support. Mrs. Myers has been stricken with virus pneumonia and forced to attend a clinic daily for treatment.

On the fourth floor John Jackson, tenants' council secretary, and his wife, Rebecca complained of the high cost of heating their apartment with kerosene. "We burn fourteen gallons week," Jackson said, "—two gallons a day. It's twenty cents a gallon, so that comes to \$2.80 a week."

In their suit against the landlord, the tenants are demanding that the heat be turned on; that they be reimbursed for money spent on fuel and for doctor bills.

MARINE COOKS WIN

SAN FRANCISCO (FP).—A tieup of 14 ships were averted when the Natl. Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards won a 6.2% raise for all steward department personnel, retroactive to July 15, plus a 3.7% raise effective from June 15, 1951.

12 1/2c Fare, Then 25c, Says Report to Mayor

By MICHAEL SINGER

A 12 1/2-CENT FARE by July 1, 1952 "as the first step" to a Buck Rogers electronic-key machine that would gouge riders up to 25 cents a ride one-way in 1953, was proposed this week by a fiscal committee of the Mayor's Committee on Management Survey.



A TRAIL OF DEATH was left on Camiguin Island in the Philippines when Mount Hibok-Hibok erupted and a typhoon followed the volcano's holocaust. Trees were stripped on the barren island; the volcano still belches smoke.

The report recommended speedy legislative action on their 12 1/2-cent fare plan.

The report by professors Carl S. Shoup and Robert M. Haig, Columbia University economists, was the boldest step yet taken to set up a city Transit Authority with power to assess fares at a self-sustaining level that might reach 60 cents a ride within five years.

Asked by this reporter whether his recommendations were not a back-door maneuver to establish such an Authority, Haig replied: "A Transit Authority is very tempting indeed."

The Transit Authority scheme, exposed by the Daily Worker in 1948, would make the straphanger pay not only for transit operating expenses but for debt service costs. The latter are now paid only by real estate interests. Since the proposed 25-cent ride in 1953 would still leave at least a \$7 million transit deficit and decrease passenger traffic (as the report admits), elimination of any deficit could only be met by making the people pay the entire cost of transit operations. That would mean from 50 to 60 cents a ride.

The 12 1/2 cent fare is proposed "as soon as legislative action can be obtained, or, at the latest, by July 1, 1952." The committee estimates an additional \$28 million in annual revenues this way.

"As the second and final step," the report recommended a zone-time fare system under which, it dared to claim, "the 5-cent fare would come back." The nickel ride, however would be only for "short" hauls of a mile, "or for long rides in off-hours or in counter-rush directions." The millions who travel to and from work in rush hours would be nailed for 25 cents.

Across the bridge transit would cost 20 to 25 cents. The rider would pay 25 cents on entering the subway, and get a Buck Rogers electronic key notched to various zones. On exiting, he would insert the key in a machine and get change according to the distance he traveled.

Fantastic as the scheme is Comptroller Lazarus Joseph, who heads the Mayor's Committee, expressed "definite opposition" mainly in regard to the recommendations against state-aid. He said the proposals were "in no sense a report by the committee" and that the committee "has taken no action on this report." Perturbing was Joseph's failure to hit out at the fare hike suggestions.

Dr. Luther Gulick, executive director of the committee, said public hearings "will not be held separately but in connection with other matters," an indication of a sweeping steamroll move.

FIGHT OUSTER OF TEACHERS WHO HIT POLICE BRUTALITY

THREE prominent Harlem figures this week joined a city-wide group to fight Superintendent of Schools William Jansen's threat to dismiss two Brooklyn teachers for protesting police brutality.

Judge Hubert T. Delany, Magistrate Jane M. Bolin and Lindsay H. White, president New York NAACP Branch, are the leaders who disagreed with Jansen's threats against Terry Rosenbaum and Max Gilgoff. The two teachers had been active in seeing prosecution of Patrolman Appelbaum for having shot and killed Henry Fields, 24-year-old Negro, early this year. For their activity in the interest justice to Negroes, NLC.

the two teachers were called in and questioned by Jansen as to their fitness to teach in the public schools.

REPORT ON PRESS

PLANS for house-group discussions of news behind the news made this week at the monthly meeting of the Harlem Freedom of the Press Association. Meeting in Freedom Hall, 53 W. 125 St., the group heard a report of the Negro Labor Council Convention as seen by a Daily Worker reporter, and viewed a documentary film, "Africa Today." Abner W. Berry, member of the Daily Worker editorial board reported on the

NEGRO PROFESSOR TO FIGHT OUSTER AT MINNESOTA U.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., — Dr. Forrest O. Wiggins, Negro philosophy instructor at the University of Minnesota, charged today he is being fired because of his political views.

Wiggins said he received notice his appointment will not be renewed after the end of the current school year. He said the dismissal was ordered by university officials who accused him of "following the Communist line."

"I am not a Communist, and have never been a Communist, and do not know what the Communist

line is," he said. Dr. George P. Conger, chairman of the philosophy department, said he had asked four years in succession that Wiggins be kept on the staff and promoted.

"The whole philosophy department is unanimous in recommending retention of Dr. Wiggins," he said.

of the university faculty since 1946. He said the decision not to reappoint him was made by Dean Errett W. McDiarmid, and Assistant Dean Russell M. Cooper.

Cooper denied accusing Wiggins of "following the Communist line." He said the decision to dismiss Wiggins was made by McDiarmid because Wiggins had been "careless and irresponsible in stating his philosophy."

A state vice-president of the Progressive Party, Wiggins became the center of a dispute after a speech last spring on "Conflict in the Social Order."

Wiggins, a graduate of Butler University and holder of master's and doctor's degrees from the University of Wisconsin, said he plans to fight the dismissal.

Mexican Art Exhibit For Peace Sat.-Sun.

This weekend New Yorkers can see an exciting exhibit of Mexican art work which bristles with resistance to war, fascism and imperialism. Thirty outstanding Mexican artists have sent woodcuts, lithographs, drawings and photographs for the show which is being held Saturday 1 to 11 p. m. and Sunday (1 to 7 p. m.) at 220 W. 80th St. The exhibit is sponsored by American Peace Crusade and Latin American Research Bureau.

As a demonstration of solidarity with Mexican artists, many American artists will be present to discuss the work. Among them will be Abraham Harriton, Robert Gwathmey, Gerrit Hondius, Minna Harkavy, Lena Carr, Anthony Toney and Hugo Gellert.

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EDITION**

The Worker

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THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS is the spirit of human brotherhood and peace on earth.

It is not the spirit of profit-grabbing, of coining men's blood, men's hopes, into dollars.

Our country is witnessing a great clash between the spirit of Christmas—brotherhood and peace—with the spirit of the profit-hogs.

THERE ARE MEN in America in the highest places who dread peace because the shedding of blood spells profits for the Merchants of Death. They dread peace in Korea and in the world because they then would have to stand before the peoples and explain why they cannot permit their factories to produce as abundantly for peace as they can for instruments of death.

It is these men who have so shamelessly stalled a peace in Korea where our boys have died every day in an alien land where we never had any business going, 6,000 miles from home.

Washington pledged it would end the killing at the 38th parallel—but it did not end the killing even though the Korean people accepted this.

Washington pledged it would end the killing if the Koreans and Chinese would accept neutral inspection on both sides. But the government did not accept this when the Korean-Chinese negotiators agreed.

Washington said it would end the killing when the Koreans published their prisoner list. But the Pentagon generals, as we go to press, have not yet accepted peace even after this was done.

MANKIND CRIES OUT for peace between America and the Soviet Union. Seventy percent of our people say they want a Truman-Stalin meeting to ease the tension of the world. The majority say the war is "utterly senseless" (Gallup Poll).

But the killing does not end. The hearts of mothers are broken every day—Korean and Chinese mothers no less than our own mothers. The Merchants of Death speak their hypocritical words to the Prince of Peace—but they will not make peace. They seek to crucify the Americans who speak the "subversive" doctrine of the Brotherhood of Man—Negro and white, Asian and "Western."

Jesus the carpenter flung the moneychangers out of the temple.

Let us make our Christmas merry with joy of battle for peace, with the joy of reaching out our hand to every man and woman who will join in the brotherhood for ending the horror of Korea, for ending the nightmare of the A-bomb maniacs.

As we fondle our children today, let us vow to save them for a world at peace.

70% Polled Want Meeting of Truman, Stalin and Churchill

— See Page 3 —

Grafters Launched Thought Control Drive

— See Page 3 —

Moscow Marks the Holiday: Readers Say: Make People Crowding the Stores It Year-round Fund

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

THE "YOLKAS" or "Christmas trees" are going up all over Moscow. Folks are also doing their gift shopping early because the holidays come right on the heels of the Nov. 7 celebrations and the giving of presents runs from one holiday to the next.

The big holiday is New Year, with two days off from work, and that's when Grandfather Frost brings the kids their presents. But the orthodox believers observe Christmas itself in church and at home with much ritual and pagantry; it falls on Jan. 7 because of the difference between the present and the old orthodox calendar.

Holiday shopping has continued a trend which became noticeable a year ago and is much more pronounced this year — the emphasis is on luxury goods with more money and more such goods available.

THEY'RE BUYING the new radio and phonograph models and women are crowding the counters in the department stores to buy the new crepe d'chine nightgowns and the fancy Chinese brocade.

There's a huge year-round demand for nylon stockings but these are being sold in even greater quantities now. A new sheerer nylon is on the market and prices range from 25 to 50 rubles a pair.

This may sound high on the basis of the official rate of exchange (25 cents a ruble) but a woman in the Trekhgorka textile plant or the Stalin auto works that's low since she makes about a thousand rubles a month and many of the more skilled earn higher wages. Since her husband is also working and since their rent and utilities are just nominal, since their children are fed and taken care in nurseries and kindergartens for practically nothing, nylons are now available to all. Proof of course is on their gams and women all wear nylons when they spend an evening at the factory club, theatre or movies.

SPEAKING ABOUT the well dressed woman we were riding in the 11 trolley bus the other evening and a young lady in front of us wearing a fur coat and hat with a fancy hand bag looked familiar. With an effort we recognized her as the sales girl of a Kuznetsky Most shop who wears a very plain frock when you see her at work.

There's even a greater selection of toys this year than last. Now the extension ladder on the fire truck moves up and down, there's a combination airplane and dirigible revolving around a tower, a hundred varieties of bunnies, bears, and baby dolls and also the little pig dressed up in evening clothes who dances and plays a violin when you wind him up. A very popular gift from Grandfather Frost is the little Kinoscope with stills from movies, fairy tales and travel pictures to delight little boys and girls. The older kids get a machine which throws the pictures on the wall as well as carpentry, electrical and telephone sets. Kids who ordinarily got tri-cycles now get tiny two wheelers and the older ones favor the new high quality bike put out by the Molotov auto plant.

While the production of consumer goods continues upward it will take time before production can catch up with the almost insatiable demand. But the important thing is the trend and direction of production in the Soviet Union today oriented as it is on a peaceful economy.

SNOW BEGAN TO FALL early in November and by the time the kids are out of school for their winter holidays in January



Grandfather Frost, as children in the Soviet Union know Santa Clause, is dressed all in white. He's shown standing in the corner of this store in Tbilisi, Soviet Georgia, where a little girl examines Christmas tree ornaments.

the parks and rinks, hills and fields will be packed with skaters and skiers. But winter sports aren't confined to the young people and already you see entire family groups, often with grandpa or grandma, out on skis on Lenin

Entry Fee to New Home Is \$6,000 Wage

CHICAGO.—It takes an income of at least \$6,000 a year to buy or rent a new house in Chicago. This conclusion was drawn by the Chicago Housing Authority this week on the basis of a survey of families who were able to acquire new housing during the first three months of this year.

The survey showed that only those families above the \$6,000 bracket are able to meet the obligations of new housing without using up previous savings or facing the dangers of foreclosure and eviction.

The HA declared that "a safe rule" is to keep the cost of a new housing within 2 1/2 times your annual income and to pay no more than 20 to 25 of your income for rent.

UN Gets Petition To Halt Anti-Negro Genocide

IN PARIS and New York the U. S. government was charged this week with carrying out genocidal policies against Negro Citizens and the United Nations was petitioned to take steps to end the abuses.

Paul Robeson, in New York, and William L. Patterson in Paris, argued before UN officials that 30,000 needless Negro deaths annually and the 10,000 Negroes killed since the close of the Civil War constituted genocide—mass murder. Both leaders cited the UN Genocide Convention which went into effect Jan. 14, 1951, in support of their contentions that the world body had power to act.

The Convention was quoted as defining as "...acts committed with the intent to destroy in whole or in part a national, racial, religious or ethnic group as such:

Hills or Sokolniki park. They're frozen the courtyards in many housing projects and you see young people playing hockey after school.

The theatres are preparing special children's concerts for the holidays and the big gayly decorated yolkas are going up at the circus and in Taichkovsky Hall, the puppet theaters, factory clubs and palaces of culture. Between acts the kids dance around the trees.

It's the normalcy of the holiday scene in Moscow which strikes someone from a land where the children are getting dog tags and atom bomb drills. What they do between holidays here, and their participation in the world peace movement, convinces them that peace will triumph over war.

Koreans List Prisoners In Bid for Christmas Truce

THOUSANDS of American homes were gladdened when it was learned that GIs, many previously listed as missing in action, were among the prisoners of war reported held by the Koreans. But a Truman-Pentagon combination quickly moved to dash popular hope for an early release and return home of the American boys.

While the Koreans supplied to Gen. Ridgway's negotiators at Panmunjon a list of POWs complete with name, rank, unit and serial number, Ridgway in turn handed the Koreans a list lacking every single identification and, in addition, transliterated in English. It was charged that this list was utterly useless to both the Koreans and Chinese.

Ridgway's headquarters announced that a proper list would be handed the Koreans on Christmas Day, only two days before the deadline for an armistice based on the present battle line expires. With this delay, Ridgway appeared to have blocked any early agreement on a prisoner exchange, although it was he who had beligerently insisted that no armistice could be reached until the POW issue was settled.

WASHINGTON and Ridgway's command also played around with the idea of reviving the old 'atrocities' smear charge against the Koreans because the 3,198 Americans POWs reported fell short of the 11 thousand claimed by the Pentagon to be missing in action. But it was also acknowledged that this war is no exception to the rule that thousands of soldiers fall in combat whose death is never officially recorded.

The same newspapers which last year ran 'eye-witness' accounts of the "murder" by Korean soldiers of Maj. Gen. William Dean this

\$25,000 goal achieved; many readers tell us 'More is coming' for The Worker Fund.

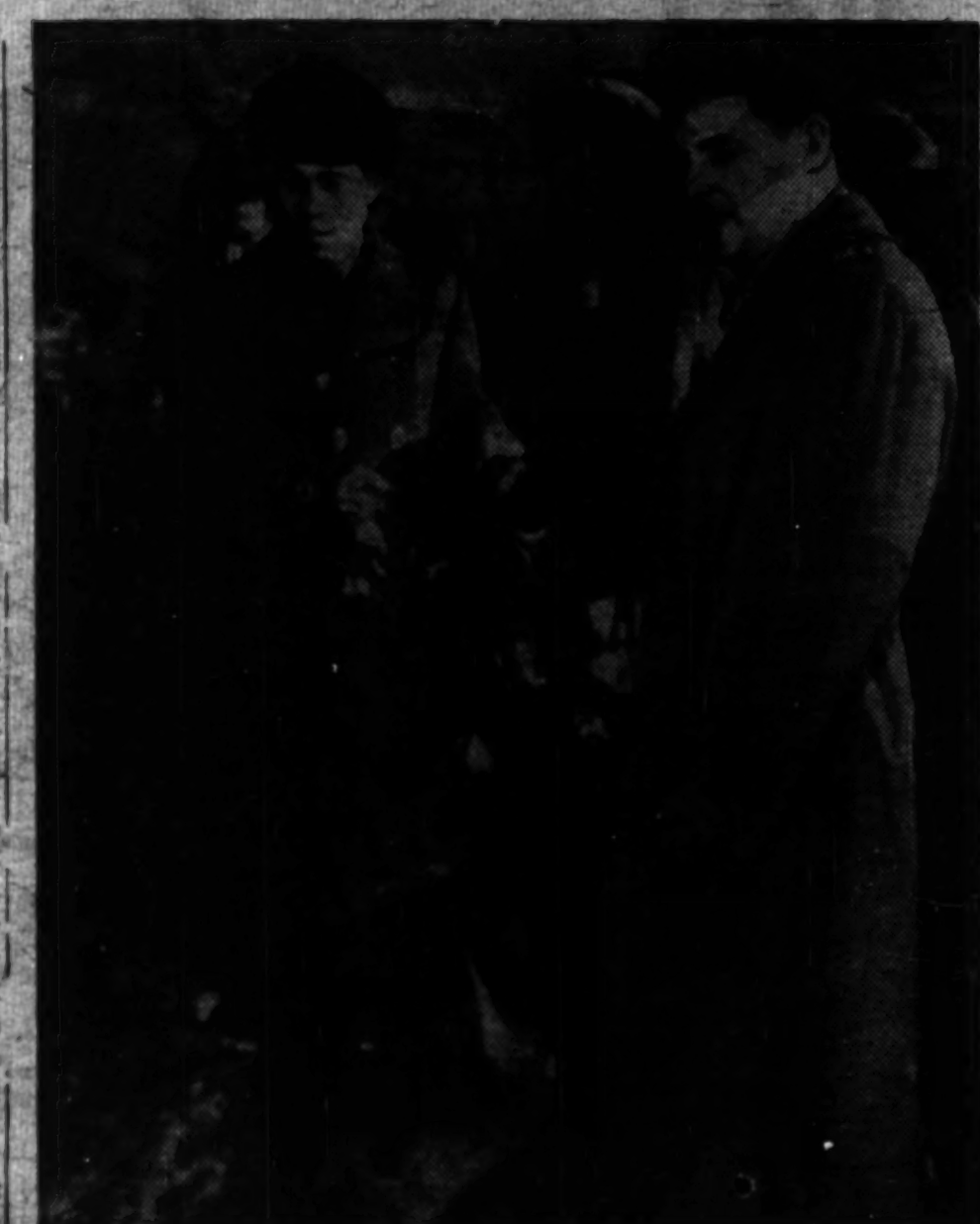
THE MAGNIFICENT RESPONSE of our readers to our plea for \$25,000 put us over the top early this week. But it is clear that you, our readers, are NOT stopping.

So many of your messages from every part of the country have even at this late date included the comment: "More is coming." And so we are not closing the books on your contributions, but will keep recording them as they come in.

So many, too, have pledged contributions on a regular basis all-year round, and have suggested we plug away for such contributions from large numbers of readers.

The record shows that readers in Connecticut, the other New England states, North Carolina, Montana, Indiana, Missouri, Pittsburgh, Minnesota, New York and the Dakotas have sent in the amounts they pledged to our fund campaign. Readers in Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Virginia, Colorado, Iowa, Louisiana, are very close to their goals and need only one final push to reach them.

Supporters in Ohio, the Philadelphia area, Wisconsin and Florida are lagging. We think they will catch up before we ring down the curtain.



Violation of the Korean neutrality agreement was charged when a napalm bomb, fragments of which are held here by U.S. and Korean officers, was dropped on Kaesong, Korea. Pilot, who also strafed the area, will be disciplined, U.S. officers said.

week carried the announcement that Dean is a Korean prisoner. None of the pro-war papers carried apologies for the atrocity fake.

Meanwhile a sinister hint that the military would ignore the expressed popular desire for a quick Korea armistice was given by Ridgway mouthpiece Brig. Gen. Wil-

liam Nuckols. He indicated that Ridgway's forces will resume the attack when the one-month ceasefire agreement ends Wednesday and that provisional agreement will not be extended.

200 in Washington Gave \$300 to Aid Bill of Rights

WASHINGTON

Eight hundred dollars was raised for the defense of Maryland and D. C. victims of the Smith Act at a Bazaar and Concert held in Washington last Saturday by the Washington Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights. Two hundred people who attended the concert heard Dr. Marcus Goldman, noted geologist and chairman of the Committee, tell how the Committee was formed to fight for the defendants since all democratic processes are endangered by the Smith Act prosecutions.

George Meyers, Chairman of the Communist Party of Maryland and the District of Columbia, one of the defendants, spoke, stressing the way the arrests are being used to hamper the rights of labor and intimidate those who speak out for peace.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

65" *SUPREMACY TERM, 1784.

RODMAN v. d. EX. & HOOP'S Ex.

In this case, the Defendant offered in evidence a copy made in the books of the testator, of a note made in discharge of a promissory note. This was acknowledged to be the original note; but there was no proof by whom it was made, or whether the person who made it was dead, or alive.

By THE COURT. Let it be read to the jury, not as evidence that the Defendant has paid the note, but merely that such an entry was made thirteen years ago, of the payment of a note of twenty dollars standing; and to support the general presumption of payment after such a length of time. Nor is this to be drawn into precedent; for our allowance of the evidence is founded on the particular circumstances of this case.

To prove another point, in the same cause, a book was offered, in the form of a ledger, containing, in some instances, references, to a receipt. Notwithstanding this, it was admitted, on the one hand, to be an original, and not a transcript; but denied on the other; and the person, when it was said, could prove it, was incapable of obtaining or account of it.

The Court ordered the book to be read, leaving it to the jury to determine, on the fact of it, whether it was an original or a transcript; and directing them in the latter case, to pay no regard to it.

*RESPUBLICA v. DOAN. 1786

Outlawry.

ARON DOAN, being attainted of a robbery in the county of Berks, by process of Outlawry, he was brought before the Court on the 24th day of September, 1784; and, after hearing

HOAX IN GOVERNMENT brief in the Gus Hall case was exposed by Harry Sacher, attorney for the framed Communist leader. Mr. Sacher pointed out that the government's brief attributed two decisions to the U. S. Supreme Court at least five years before the court's existence. Photostat shows one of the cases cited, in Pennsylvania courts in 1784.

McGrath and Western Union

(Continued from Page 3)

ern Union gives it power to do this.

This seems like definite proof of criminal monopoly practices as well as illegal gambling. McGrath rejected this evidence, however. And he told the Senate Committee: "I view with a great deal of skepticism the suggestion that the anti-trust laws be used to deal with the apparent monopoly and the alleged discriminatory tactics of Continental Press Service and its affiliates in the interstate dissemination of gambling information."

McGRATH, the racing magnate, didn't agree with Sen. Estes Kefauver, the crime committee chairman, when Kefauver said:

"In my opinion . . . Continental Press is America's Public Enemy No. One."

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(See Crime in America, by Estes Kefauver, Page 31.)

This "Public Enemy No. One" would fold up at once if Western Union tore up its lucrative contract with the gangsters' bookmaking agency.

The crime committee's evidence showed that there is less and less difference today between the underworld, represented by the Capone gang and Costello, and the upperworld of Wall Street, represented by Western Union's Republican directors.

And both underworld and underworld today are protected by the same mucky Department of Justice, headed by J. Howard McGrath.

THE SAME LAWBREAKERS were protected by McGrath's unsavory predecessor, Tom Clark, who gave Theron Lamar Caudle his job in the shakedown department.

This corrupt pair—McGrath and Clark must be ousted at once. McGrath must be fired by President Truman, and Clark must be impeached.

The removal of Clark and McGrath, however, must be only a start. The whole grafting bureaucracy in Washington must be cleaned out. This job won't be done, however, by the graft-stained Republican and Democratic parties. It requires a new political movement that will be based on the people's desire for honesty, security and peace.

TWO UNIONS UNITE HOLLYWOOD (FP).—Two AFL unions, the Screen Actors Guild and Screen Extras Guild, have teamed up to end a 2-year jurisdictional dispute over representation of performers in live television shows.

FINDS GUS HALL 'GUILTY OF CONTEMPT' IN NEW FRAMEUP

Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan yesterday found Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party, guilty of contempt in failing to surrender last July to begin a five-year jail term under the police state Smith Act. Ryan, who set Dec. 27 for sentencing Hall, acknowledged that rarely, if ever, has a fugitive been punished in such a case.

The so-called contempt case against Hall was initiated after the Justice Department seized him from his political refuge in Mexico with the compliance of the Mexican government. Hall's removal was denounced by even the most conservative Mexican circles as a shocking breach of the rights of political asylum.

The national committee of the Communist Party yesterday termed Judge Ryan's decision "by his own admission, without precedent."

Hall's conviction will be appealed, "if necessary to the Supreme Court," the party declared, in a statement which urged all Americans to protest against "this extraordinary and unprecedented proceeding."

Charging that Hall's stand for peace and against racism motivated the "vindictive and discriminatory proceeding," the party noted that the prosecution had been instituted by "a graft-ridden Justice Department."

Hall was arrested in Mexico City Oct. 9 and is at present being held in the federal prison on West St.

CP STATEMENT The text of the Communist Party national committee statement follows:

"The decision of Federal Judge Ryan in finding Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party, guilty of contempt of court is, by his own admission, without precedent. The whole proceeding, originated by a graft-ridden Justice Department, is clearly vindictive and discriminatory. This is cruel and unusual punishment—not for bail-jumping but for political belief and activity.

"As Harry Sacher, Hall's attorney said, there has not been a single case in 600 years of British and American law of a defendant suffering an added prison sentence in such a case. The penalty has invariably and always been forfeiture of bail and arrest.

"This is another instance of re-writing the law to suit the political prejudice of the reactionary political parties in power, another example of the growing drive to illegally deny to Americans whose views are unpopular that equality before the law to which all Americans are entitled.

"Gus Hall has been sentenced to

prison for a second time because of his fight against war and racism, because of his struggle for the absolute and unequivocal equality of the Negro people in every sphere, economic, political and social. The first time resulted from his Foley Square conviction under the Smith Act, the five-year sentence which everyone knows is for his political convictions and activity alone. It is clear that his political beliefs are the basic reason for the decision today, the first of its kind in centuries.

"We warn all Americans against use of the law for reactionary purposes, and ask that they protect themselves and the right of every American, by protesting to the Attorney General against this extraordinary and unprecedented proceeding—which will be appealed if necessary to the Supreme Court."

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Mrs. Grayson, Guest At Harlem Dance Sun.

Guests of honor, including Mrs. Josephine Grayson, widow of one of the Martinsville Seven, and victims of Smith Act persecution, will attend the Peace and Freedom Dance, sponsored by the Harlem Civil Rights Congress tonight (Sunday) at Park Palace, 110 Street near 5 Avenue.

Milton Jackson and his 10-piece band, and Les Pine and the Harlem Dance Theatre Workshop will entertain. Tickets are \$1.50 at the door and \$1.25 in advance from CRC offices, 53 W. 125 St. (EN 9-8750) and 23 W. 26 St. (OR 9-1657).

Is Irving Potash on your holiday mailing list? His address is Box P M B 1, Leavenworth, Kan.

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Seek 1,200 Subs to The Jersey Worker

NEWARK.—A conference of leaders of Freedom of the Press committees in the major counties last weekend launched a drive to secure 1,200 new subscriptions and renewals to The Worker and 300 subscriptions to the Daily Worker in New Jersey. The campaign will be part of the annual national circulation drive which opens Jan. 1.

Spurred by accounts of favorable response to renewal efforts already under way in some counties, the conferees pledged to reach 35 percent of the goals by Jan. 1 and to complete the drive by Feb. 15.

One reason for their confidence was the announcement of a special combined sub rate of \$10 a year for both The Worker and Daily

Worker, available only during the drive. This is a saving of \$4.50 over the regular rates. There is also a special three-month subscription to the Daily Worker for \$3 to those not now readers of this paper.

The conference proposed that January be designated as Press Month in honor of the birthday of the Daily Worker which was born Jan. 13, 1924, and that appropriate affairs be organized all over the state.

It was also recommended that the drive period be used to set up local committees or associations of readers to promote circulation and to fight all efforts to interfere with the right of these papers to publish, be circulated or received.

N.J. Women Form Peace Unit, Ask Big Power Talks

TRENTON, N.J., Dec. 17.—Meeting in Trenton at the Hotel Stacy-Trent, a group of women representing women's peace groups from Essex, Bergen, Union, Middlesex, Ocean, Monmouth, Mercer and Camden counties joined together in a permanent organization to be known as the New Jersey Women's Council for Peace.

In a statement of principles, the group called upon all organizations and committees, as well as individuals, to join together in a common endeavor toward peace, declaring: "Women everywhere are deeply concerned over this threat of total war. The soaring cost of living and constantly rising taxes are placing an unbearable burden upon our families.

"Fear and anxiety are being engendered in our children. Only by achieving peace will we safeguard the lives of our children and the preservation of our families. Only if the tremendous appropriations for the purpose of destruction are used for construction . . . houses, schools and hospitals . . . can we have a better standard of living for all.

"Further . . . that peace cannot be achieved unless the basic rights guaranteed by our Constitution is a living reality for all minorities, whether minority in color, creed or political belief. These rights must be held sacred if unity, so necessary in working for peace, is to be achieved."

The statement calls also for outlawing all weapons of mass destruction, and for direct negotiations among the major powers.

The group expressed the hope that a truce in Korea would be arranged before Christmas, and urged all citizens to call for an immediate cease-fire in Korea.

Officers elected were: Chairman,

Mrs. Frances Laber, Toms River; secretary, Mrs. Evelyn Wilson, Orange; treasurer, Mrs. Rose F. Goldberg, Pittstown; publicity chairman, Mrs. Jeanette Cole, Linden.

PUBLIC SERVICE HINTS AT 12-CENT BUS FARE

A hint that Public Service might soon demand a 12-cent bus fare was given by Frederick C. Rogge, the corporation's controller, at the last Public Utility Commission hearing.

Though the commission had just considered the Public Service request for a temporary eight-cent fare, the company's application to make the boost permanent was already scheduled to be heard on Jan. 16. The P.U.C. also agreed to consider at a later date the utility corporation's request to raise fares even higher—to 10-cents for the first zone and five cents for each subsequent zone.

How juggling of the company's book-keeping could make them show losses was revealed when Rogge, under questioning, admitted that the Yellow Cab Co., a P. S. subsidiary, had a \$1,250,000 reserve fund although its books showed a small profit for the past 15 years. The profit shown for October, for example, was 48 cents.

Governor Driscoll announced with a big fan-fare several weeks ago that a public defender from the Attorney-General's office

Newark Jury Refuses to Indict in Peace Leaflet Case

NEWARK.—An Essex County grand jury has refused to indict two persons for 'subversion' in a case arising out of the issuance of a Communist Party leaflet calling last January for peace in Korea. The grand jury's action in tossing out the indictment, based on a 1918 New Jersey statute, was hailed by the New Jersey Civil Rights Congress as a victory for civil rights and all supporters of peace.

The indictments had been sought against Esther Engle and Lou Ma-

tributing that same leaflet before the Singer Co. plant in Elizabeth, and Lewis Moroz, secretary of the state CRC, and eight others were similarly arrested and charged with "subversion" for distributing before the same plant a leaflet protesting Nasser's arrest.

CRC spokesmen pointed out that 14 of 15 'subversion' cases since prosecuted by the authorities have resulted in the dismissal of the charges. The 15th case is pending.

The grand jury's refusal to indict in the Malinow-Engle case demonstrated the change in the atmosphere from the summer of 1950, when Calvin De Filips and Louis Fischer, workers at the General Motors Linden plant, were beaten by goons, expelled from the rightwing-led UAW Local 595 and indicted for "sedition" because of their stand for peace.

Corporation Counsel Charles Handler, who prosecuted the Malinow-Engle case, admitted before Judge Samuel E. Cooper last January that the peace leaflets were not illegal or improper. As a matter of fact, he complained that they were "skillfully drawn in an attempt to keep within the law."

Handler argued, instead, that the "intent" of the leaflets must automatically be penalized because they were issued by the Communist Party.

The refusal of the grand jury to accept this argument, among others, appears to indicate that, despite the witchhunters, increasing numbers of Americans refuse to accept peace as 'subversive' because of the fact that Communists are numbered among the supporters of peace.

Lectures Sunday On Germany

Morris U. Schappes, Jewish author, will speak on the Adenauer Agreement as it affects the Jewish people of the United States at a lecture in Tunis Mansion, 929 Bergen St. Newark at 8:30 tonight (Sunday).

The lecture is sponsored by the magazine, Jewish Life, of which Mr. Schappes is an editor.

Raising the question, "Are hy-gones hy-gones?" he will discuss the memorandum of the World Jewish Congress which declares that "six years after V-E Day we are confronted with a serious wave of neo-Nazism in Germany" and the statement of the Central Council of Jews in Germany that the Nazis are coming back to power in Western Germany and "glorifying the memory of the mass murderers."

These questions will be related to the present and future condition of the Jewish people in the U. S.

Mr. Schappes is the author of the recently published "Documentary History of the Jews in the United States."

NEW JERSEY LABOR NEWS

SUPPORT TO PRU STRIKERS

Plans are underway for all AFL maintenance men employed by the strike-bound Prudential Life Insurance Co. to refuse to cross the picket lines of the striking agents. Meanwhile the first response to the appeal for support from the state AFL Council came as the CIO Drapery Workers informed the company it would "reconsider" its insurance benefit plan with the firm unless the strikers' demands were met.

ESSEX AFL ACTS ON LIVING COSTS

The AFL Essex Trades Council called on all locals to pass resolutions demanding that Congress pass "adequate anti-inflation control legislation at once." The council warned that an even greater wave of strikes would be forthcoming if the buying power of the wage-earners is not protected.

STEEL WORKERS VOTE STRIKE

Thousands of steel workers in the Newark and Trenton areas closely watched the dead-locked negotiations between their union, United Steelworkers of America and the U. S. Steel Co. Earlier this week the union's wage policy committee authorized a strike on January 1. This action most likely would result in dispute going to the Wage Stabilization Board which could make recommendations. The settlement with "Big Steel" usually sets the pattern for the mills in this state.

OFFICE WORKERS STRIKE

The strike of 60 members of Local 153, Office Employees, AFL, at the Baker and Taylor Co. in Hillside, entered its third week as strikers denied responsibility for windows broken in the plant and an alleged attempt to start a fire with a makeshift bomb.

D. P. O. PREPARES STRIKE IN TOMS RIVER

Workers at Poultrymen's Service Corp. and Toms River Trucking Company prepared to strike to win pay and security demands which the employers have flatly rejected.

TRENTON TEACHERS ASK PAY BOOST

The Trenton Teachers Association followed the lead of the Teachers Union, AFL, and presented to the Board of Education demand for a \$600 pay increase.

CD HEAD SPEAKS AS IF WAR IS A SURE THING

NEWARK.—As if the snow, ice and traffic snarls weren't enough last weekend, Jerseyans got an extra dose of "disaster"—from Col. Leonard Dreyfuss, who heads up the state's civil defense structure.

Jumping in on the heels of the storm, Col. Dreyfuss reassured the sniffling, ice-bound public that he is working to prevent a similar tie-up if an A-bomb dropped.

Only trouble was, Dreyfuss dropped the "if."

His whole statement, explaining that "there will be no mad rush to the hills," seemed to be designed to reassure the people of New Jersey.

Actually, this latest dirge is part of Dreyfuss' theme song: "War is inevitable."

That's what he firmly told a group of Jersey college students, couple of weeks ago. This time, he went into the bloody details of his "inevitable war." Here are a few choice quotes:

"We do not plan to evacuate Newark or any other place, except for the wounded, children and old people. . . ."

"It would be the duty of police to prevent unauthorized persons from hysterical flight away from populated areas. . . ."

"There will be roadblocks to keep them (the people) 10 miles away from the blast zone."

It was here that the colonel's cloak of "public service" slipped, and his real callousness toward people was exposed: Speaking of bombed areas, he said, "We want to hold back the curiosity seekers—plus the ones who'd like to know

if Aunt Hattie is still alive."

Well, Aunt Hattie is busy, right now. She went out to round up signatures on a peace petition, but she left a message for Uncle Dreyfuss: his war is not inevitable, and she intends to stop it.

No Houses for Vets

CHATHAM.—A plea not to destroy temporary veterans' housing was made by Post 92 of the American Legion. Veterans and their families have been notified that their dwellings are to be torn down and that the land on which they are situated has already been sold. The vets made it clear that they are not satisfied with the ramshackle "temporary" units, but that they have no other place to go.

JERSEYITES URGE REPEAL OF SMITH, McCARRAN ACTS

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J.—The following statement was issued Friday in commemoration of Bill of Rights Day by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"The proper way to celebrate Bill of Rights Day is to call for the repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts and put an end to prosecutions and deportations under them. These measures clearly violate the Bill of Rights.

"President Truman himself called the McCarran Act unconstitutional

in his veto message last year. The Smith Act, America's first peacetime sedition law since the days of John Adams, deserves the same fate as its notorious predecessor and will go down in history under the same stigma of un-Americanism.

"To celebrate Bill of Rights Day with a kind of rhetoric which hypocritically ignores present-day repression is to dishonor the memory of those who framed the first 10 amendments to the Constitution."

CULTURAL FESTIVAL SHOWS YOUTH'S DESIRE FOR PEACE

From the opening selections by Angelo Wideman, amazing 12-year-old singer and pianist, to the final story of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, staged by the Clinton Hill players, last Sunday's Friendship Festival seemed to win completely the hearts of the audience.

So much so that enthusiastic approval was voiced to a proposal to have more of the same—a Spring Festival of Youth, in a few months. It was also decided to establish a permanent Youth Friendship Council to serve as a cultural center to help young people express their desire for peace.

The majority of the 120 young people in attendance themselves participated in the cultural program, which continued throughout the afternoon in the Prince Hall

Masonic Temple in Newark. There were singers, musicians, one-act plays, puppet shows, dancers, skits . . . A number of performers, like Robert Banks, pianist and Juanita Griffin, singer, showed the polish of professional mastery. But equally well-received were the young worker-actor who forgot a line momentarily, the group which announced plainly between acts that "this is an amateur group," the skits with misplaced props.

If anything, these cultural presentations by ordinary young people and their organizations most clearly expressed the theme of the festival: that peace, to young people, means precisely the chance to sing, to dance, to develop the rich reservoir of talent which war damns up.

New Attack on Relief Makes It A Crime to Be Unemployed



**PENNA.
EDITION**

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SNICKER SNOOPERS FAIL TO STOP STUDENT ANGER AGAINST MUSMANNO

PHILADELPHIA. — Temple University's committee of snicker snoopers is finding their laughter probe of 400 students who roared at Judge Musmanno in a loyalty debate, Dec. 5, is no laughing matter.

The campus was particularly aroused at Musmanno's attempt to divert attention from the students' scorn of his red-baiting by attacking an ROTC student's loyalty.

The ROTC student is revealed by the Temple University News to be an American Legion medal winner for service to "God and country."

A LETTER in the undergraduate paper condemns university officials for "groveling" before Musmanno's aide, Joseph Polya, Philadelphia commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; Polya himself is denounced as a "heckler" and "self-appointed inquisitor of Temple's ROTC program."

The same writer declares: "Judge Musmanno made a fool of himself, dishonored the office of a Justice of the State Supreme Court with wild nonsensical statements, insulted Dr. Byse (Musmanno's opponent in the loyalty debate) accused the audience of Temple students and faculty of being 'packed' (presumably with Reds) when they laughed at his arguments, and insulted the intelligence of the audience with the tenor of his entire argument."

The ROTC student's declaration of loyalty is quoted by a columnist in the News as follows:

"I do not wear this uniform because I am loyal to the government. I wear this uniform because I am loyal to the people of our country. I cannot be loyal to some-

Temple U. Gets Foretaste Of Musmanno Bill in Action

EDITORIAL

A COLUMNIST in the Temple University News hit the nail on the head when he had this to say about the uproar at Temple over Judge Michael Musmanno's antics in the so-called debate on the Pechan Bill:

"The campaign of intimidation by the advance guards of the Pechan Bill gives vivid indication of the Bill already in operation."

In short, Temple students, who are being "investigated because of their contempt for Musmanno, are getting foretaste of what could happen to ANY Pennsylvanian under the Musmanno and Pechan bills were he to challenge official policy on war and peace, civil rights, etc."

MUSMANNO and his career veteran henchmen, completely ex-

posed their aims when they began smearing the Temple student body. After all, what were the students doing?

They were merely exercising their constitutional right to oppose Musmanno and reject his completely un-American standards of loyalty!

It is obvious that if anyone is to be investigated it is Musmanno, who can be charged with being implicated in the stranglehold the racketeers have on Western Pennsylvania.

The grownups, many of whom have taken Musmanno seriously, should support student resistance to Musmannoism. The students are putting democracy into action. They should be encouraged to resist the tyranny over the mind which Musmanno and his henchmen would impose.

thing I cannot trust. I am loyal to God and the people. This coin bears me out: 'In God We Trust.' I will not defend a government which is wrong. The government is not the employer of the people, the people are the employers of the government."

THE NEWS columnist comments:

"What the student said, however, matters least. The important question is whether or not he had the right to say it. The campaign of intimidation by the advance guards of the Pechan Bill gives vivid indication of the Bill already in operation."

Another writer says in a letter

to the News that the ROTC student's "views have been written into our nation's tradition since earliest times. Our state constitution goes even further, stating the people may alter or abolish our government. . . .

"Intimidation of such thoughts by means of investigation, and threats to job security, are the un-American part of this thing, and not the young man's thoughts."

"It is strange indeed that, gradually the only equality left in this country is the right to starve together, because of loss of jobs due to expression of opinions."

PHILADELPHIA.—Judge G. G. Parry, whose jailing of a mother for "relief chisel-

ing" shocked Philadelphia just before Christmas two years ago, recently jailed a sick father of four children for the same "crime." This family of six had been forced to live on relief payments of \$35 a week for two years. To keep his family from starving, the father got some work as a pin boy at a bowling alley that averaged the family \$13 more a week.

For this "crime" of living on \$45 weekly, the father has not only been jailed for a year; he has been ordered to refund his two years pin boy earnings—\$1,375!

THIS FAMILY IS JUST one of the victims of the renewed campaign against unemployed workers on relief.

The current drive in Pennsylvania is actually part of a nationwide conspiracy to sabotage the

whole social security system.

The big trusts, who demand billions for war, are conspiring to end federal and state programs for the needy and the aged. They want to take the starvation wages allotted to unemployed families and use them to feed the cannon's mouth.

A bill, sneaked through Congress recently, as a rider to the tax law, provides that states shall no longer be deprived of Federal relief grants if they allow publication of relief rolls.

THIS WAS THE SIGNAL for a greatly increased campaign against relief payments in Pennsylvania. The old campaign against so-called "chiselers" was stepped up to unprecedented proportions. Philadelphia papers are making it a major, front-page campaign.

In addition, a full scale attack is being leveled at the relief agencies. A bill is also close to passage in Harrisburg, authorizing publication of names of families on the relief rolls.

This move has been called "atrocious," by the conservative Pittsburgh Courier. It has called for defeat of this law that would come close to making unemployment a crime.

The Courier also points out the discriminatory nature of the bill, and says "a disproportionate number of Negroes are bound to be on the published list. They are forced on relief because of discriminatory practices in unemployment."

THE BULLETIN, which is making such a righteous front page

campaign against relief "chiselers," has in repeated editorials pointed out that families cannot live on relief allotments.

The CIO Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee Local 46, has pointed out that relief grants are 10 to 15 percent below the Department of Assistance own minimum subsistence figures.

The CIO local blasted the attacks of the Philadelphia relief agency as "an attempt to sabotage public assistance" by trying to turn staff jobs, which are protected by civil service, into political appointments.

Any inefficiencies in relief administration, the CIO charged, was the result of low pay and large turn over in personnel.

The relief visitor scale is from \$2,700 to \$3,200 yearly. Supervisors get from \$3,200 to \$3,600. But while new relief visitors are hired at \$2,700, experienced workers were still getting only \$2,400 until just before election time.

UNEMPLOYMENT is the incurable cancer of "free enterprise." The unemployed on relief are the worst hit of all the victims of the war drive against the people and their living standards.

Social security was not a "philanthropic gesture," but the most militantly fought victory the people won during the Roosevelt era.

The unemployed on relief need to organize today, as they did in the 30's; they need unity with the organized labor and progressive movement to stop the conspiracy against our social security system.

250 UNIONISTS DEMAND END TO WAGE FREEZE

PHILADELPHIA. — Two hundred and fifty rank and file trade unionists picketed the Philadelphia offices of the Wage Stabilization Board for one hour Thursday, Dec. 13, demanding an end to the wage freeze.

The Philadelphia rally coincided with hundreds of similar demonstrations held throughout the country led by the United Electrical Workers (Independent).

Participating in the Philadelphia demonstration were UE Locals 107, Westinghouse; Lester, Pa.; 155, Philadelphia; 134, Camden, N. J.; 144, Wilmington, Del.; UE members from the Pittsburgh area;

representatives of the Distributing, Processing and Office Workers, Fur and Leather Workers, and CIO Shoe Workers, Local 127.

FOLLOWING the demonstration a delegation of the unionists conveyed their opposition to the wage freeze to WSB officials and were told their views would be passed on to Washington.

The delegation was led by UE International Representative Gene Derrickson; Frances Bradley, business agent of UE Local 107; John Schaeffer, president of Local 107; David Davis, business agent of UE Local 155; and the president of UE Local 134.

FORUM JAN. 11 TO LAUNCH FREE PRESS CAMPAIGN

PHILADELPHIA. — First steps in the fight to defend the rights of the working class press in this area will be taken Friday night, Jan. 11, at a Freedom of the Press Forum, at the Hotel Whittier, 15 and Race Sts.

The Forum, sponsored by the organizing committee for a Freedom of the Press Association, will be the jumping-off point for a campaign to defeat efforts to silence the working class press, inspired by the Smith Act and similar state legislation.

Main speaker at the Forum will be Charles Hendley, former president of the New York Teachers Union and presently secretary-treasurer of the Publishers New Press, new owners of the Daily Worker and The Worker.

The organizing committee, headed by Miss Anna Penny-packer, has mailed hundreds of in-

itations to Philadelphians, including readers of the Daily Worker and the Pennsylvania Worker.

The invitation declares that the first line in the defense of a free press is guaranteeing the right of the working class press to publish its views on peace and the economic needs of the people.

We Revere the Memory
of Our
HUSBAND, FATHER and
COMRADE
SAM MILLER
On the 10th Anniversary
of His Death
Esther and Walter

Farm Costs to Go Up in '52

By ROBERT HARDT

READING.—Miles Horst, Pennsylvania State Secretary of Agriculture, predicted that farm production costs would increase in 1952 at the 38th annual meeting of the Berks County Agricultural Extension Association.

He said the cost of producing crops and livestock during 1951 will average 12 to 15 percent higher than 1950 and can be expected to be still greater in 1952 when prices of farm products are not likely to rise much.

However, the same day Horst made this prediction, the State Department of Agriculture announced that the food price index had increased five points in the month ended Nov. 15. The increase came even though there was a heavy slump in meat animal prices, according to the State Agriculture Department's report.

The report also says that farmers had to pay more for autos,

auto supplies, gasoline, and feed. These items are a big part of the farmer's budget.

Neither Horst nor the agricul-

ture report pointed out that the chemical trust and manufacturers of farm equipment are realizing their highest profits in history.

Parley Maps Fight Against Police State Rule

PHILADELPHIA.—Prayers for victims of Smith Act repression were urged at a Bill of Rights rally in Reynolds Hall here last Saturday night by Rev. J. Henry Patten, secretary of the Philadelphia Baptist Ministers Conference.

Rev. Patten was one of a number of church, union and civic leaders who sponsored the weekend Bill of Rights Conference of which the rally was a part.

The conference adopted a comprehensive program aimed at spreading popular action to stop

genocide against the Negro people and police state rule in Harrisburg and Washington.

Wires to Gov. John Fine were sent by the conference demanding he veto the recently passed Musmanno Bill which would outlaw the Communist Party and any progressive or liberal group in the state.

Speakers at Saturday night's rally included Albert Kahn, Miss Amy Mallard and James Dolson, Pittsburgh correspondent of the Pennsylvania Worker.

PICK STEVE NELSON JURORS WHO ADMIT PREJUDICE

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH, Penna. — Steve Nelson's trial on a Pennsylvania "sedition" charge began this week in a frame-up atmosphere. The injured Communist leader, who was forced to leave a sick chamber, had no counsel. He is being prosecuted by Assistant District Attorney William Cercone, a nephew of the redbaiter, Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who started the "sedition" proceedings last year.

The judge on the bench is Harry M. Montgomery, a vice-chairman of the Americans Battling Communism.

All the jurors were drawn from two panels carefully screened by county detectives for "political and religious affiliations," and job and property status.

But Judge Montgomery cut Nelson's investigation of each juror off after 10 questions. The judge then permitted some jurors who admitted anti-Communist prejudice to be seated.

Thus a steel company crane man and a car driver were accepted by the judge after they admitted they were prejudiced against Communists. They argued they were not prejudiced against Nelson as an individual, and on that pretext they are accepted.

The judge also accepted a la-

borer who said he had read about the case and was "inclined to believe the newspapers are right" about Nelson's activities.

The Pittsburgh newspapers have been shamefully lying about Nelson. One of these papers is owned by the Hearst empire, another by the Scripps-Howard syndicate, and the third by the Paul Block chain.

Twenty-eight prospective jurors out of the 60 in the first panel were rejected for cause after they admitted prejudices against the defendants that would not be shaken.

This high percentage of prejudiced jurors reflects the screened panels from which the jurors in these frame-up trials are selected.

Nelson had the help for a while of a young attorney, who was picked up in the court corridors on the orders of Judge Montgomery. He also got some help from attorney Harry I. Click, who took part in the examination of jurors briefly as a "Friend of the Court."

The Pittsburgh Civil Rights Congress distributed a leaflet this morning at the gates of the big Westinghouse plant in East Pittsburgh, asking workers to write to Judge Montgomery and District Attorney Rahauser at the Criminal Court Building demanding that the Nelson trial be dropped as a witch-hunting thought-control case.



A TRAIL OF DEATH was left on Camiguin Island in the Philippines when Mount Hibok-Hibok erupted and a typhoon followed the volcano's holocaust. Trees were stripped on the barren island; the volcano still belches smoke.

400 IN FRISCO WELCOME VICTIMS OF SMITH ACT

SAN FRANCISCO

More than 400 persons turned out last Friday night to give welcome home to seven of the 15 California Smith Act victims freed on bail after nearly four months of bitter court battles.

It was a joyful and triumphant meeting with standing ovations for each of the seven working class leaders as they took their turn at the microphone Oleta O'Connor Yates, Ernest Otto Fox, Albert J. Lima, Loreta Starvus Stack, Carl Rude Lambert, Al Richmond and William Schneiderman.

The guests of honor constituted all but one of the San Francisco victims of the FBI witchhunt raids of last July 26. The eighth, Mary Bernadotte Dayle, remained in Los Angeles under a doctor's care.

All speakers had high praise for the work done by thousands of people in their behalf.

Local leaders of the Civil Rights Congress and the defense lawyers came in for special praise. Two of the lawyers—Doris Walker and Norman Leonard—were introduced from the stage.

Schneiderman summed up the

approved by Wall Street, to conduct mass arrests, to keep the victims in jail without bail as long as possible, to silence all protest against the violation of civil rights, inflation, war. . . . They couldn't make the plan stick because you, the people made it impossible. . . .

Percy Edmund, president of the San Francisco chapter, CRC, chaired the meeting. A collection to help continue the fight netted \$1,016.63 in cash and \$450 in pledges.

IWO Urges Repeal Of Smith Act

The Executive Committee of the International Workers Order has gone on record for the repeal of the Smith Act. In its statement the Executive Committee points out that the Smith Act was relied upon heavily by the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York "to justify this unprecedented attempt to confiscate the insurance protection of 160,000 American families" in the liquidation proceedings instituted by the Insurance Department.



Simon W. Gerson and Arnold Johnson, two of the 17 Communist and workingclass leaders indicted under the Smith Act, on the picket line outside New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel demanding the dismissal of Attorney General McGrath.

NEGRO PROFESSOR TO FIGHT Mexico Infested With FBI Men

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Dr. Forrest O. Wiggins, Negro philosophy instructor at the University of Minnesota, charged today he is being fired because of his political views.

Wiggins said he received notice his appointment will not be renewed after the end of the current school year. He said the dismissal was ordered by university officials who accused him of "following the Communist line."

"I am not a Communist, and have never been a Communist, and do not know what the Communist line is," he said.

Dr. George P. Conger, chairman of the philosophy department, said he had asked four years in succession that Wiggins be kept on the staff and promoted.

"The whole philosophy department is unanimous in recommending retention of Dr. Wiggins," he said.

of the university faculty since 1946. He said the decision not to reappoint him was made by Dean Errett W. McDiarmid, and Assistant Dean Russell M. Cooper.

Cooper denied accusing Wiggins of "following the Communist line." He said the decision to dismiss Wiggins was made by McDiarmid because Wiggins had been "careless and irresponsible in stating his philosophy."

A state vice-president of the Progressive Party, Wiggins became the center of a dispute after a speech last spring on "Conflict in the Social Order."

Wiggins, a graduate of Butler University and holder of master's and doctor's degrees from the University of Wisconsin, said he plans to fight the dismissal.

He was the first Negro in the nation to be appointed to a state university faculty.

MEXICO CITY (Telepress)

MEXICAN authorities are investigating charges that foreign police agents are operating here, according to an announcement by the Foreign Ministry. This appears to be a direct result of widespread protests at the seizure last month of Gus Hall, national secretary of the United States Communist Party, by Mexican secret police acting under FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation—U. S. secret police) instructions.

That this investigation is still only an empty gesture, however, is evident from the fact that without waiting for the results of the investigation, the Ministry's statement categorically denies that foreign police agents are acting on Mexican territory on a tacit agreement, permitting such actions, between any government departments and the U. S. agencies.

The statement admits that such activity would be in conflict with international law and "would constitute a violation of our sovereignty."

The Foreign Ministry's statement is an obvious attempt to cover up a scandalous situation which for years has been a common topic of conversation among both Mexicans and foreigners.

THOUSANDS OF AGENTS

On Nov. 16 the Ultimas Noticias, the afternoon edition of the ultra-reactionary daily Excelsior, which is the unofficial organ of the United States Embassy, declared that "the Communist danger to Mexico is considered so real in the U.S. that it merited nothing less than the dispatch of several thousand agents." This newspaper also reported that at ex-FBI agent of Cuban birth who was stationed in Mexico published a series of articles in the Hayana magazine Bohemia stating that "FBI agents are doing outstanding police work in Mexico and are operating almost autonomously."

According to Ultimas Noticias, the FBI has succeeded in compiling in Mexico a dossier of persons active in various fields in Mexico, from writers, artists, politicians, and journalists, to labor leaders, military men, etc.

Further evidence of the character of the Foreign Ministry's denials is the fact that on March 18 General Marcelino Linares, chief of the Mexican Federal Security Agency, stated publicly that 2,000 FBI agents are operating here with the Mexican government's authorization.

The daily El Popular points out editorially that this activity constitutes "armed North American intervention in Mexico" and asks whether "(U.S.) Ambassador (William) O'Dwyer wants us to believe that the thousands of police agents intervening in Mexican life wear carnations and orchids in place of guns and other weapons of great efficiency."

60 Notables Sponsor Group To Aid Struik

BOSTON, Mass. — Over 60 professors, clergymen and other citizens of Massachusetts are sponsoring a newly formed committee to raise money for the defense of Professor Dirk J. Struik, indicted with Harry Winner and Mrs. Margaret Gilbert under the "Anti-Anarchy Act" of 1919, according to a statement released today by the committee's chairman, Prof. George Sartori of Harvard.

The Struik Defense Committee, Prof. Sartori pointed out, is not connected with any other groups interested in any or all three of the defendants; and its activities will be limited to appealing for funds, mainly through the mailing of its prepared statement. This says in part:

"We believe that Prof. Struik should have the right to express his views without intimidation. Without taking a stand on his political opinions, we feel that his indictment is a potential threat to the freedom of expression of all of us. Agreement or disagreement with Prof. Struik's views is not an issue here, and this statement is directed to Americans of all political beliefs. It is important to all of us that this case should be defended vigorously and to the full by all freedom-loving people."

SPONSORS

The sponsors of the committee, whose secretary-treasurer is Mrs. Mary M. Leue, include: Prof. Warren A. Ambrose, Prof. William G. Aurelio, Prof. Bart Jan Bok, Ernest G. Buttrick, Rev. Leonard G. Clough, John S. Codman, Prof. Fred J. Denebeaux, Prof. Robert Francis and Rev. Raymond Calkins.

Also Rev. Wolecott Cutler, Rev. Wiggins, 44, has been a member

Carleton M. Fisher, Prof. Joseph Fletcher, Waldo Frank, Prof. Harold Freeman, Prof. Mary Ellen Goodman, Clark Goodman, Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, Rev. Oscar B. Hawes, Prof. William E. Hocking, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Hoffman, Prof. Mark Dew Howe, John N. M. Howells, Prof. Witold Hurewicz and Rev. J. E. Jeltz.

Also Mary Caroline Hardy, Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Prof. Theodore Mauch, John M. Moors, Prof. Philip McCord Morse, Cyril B. O'Hearn, Rev. George L. Paine, Dr. Alwin M. Pappenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gilbert Pierce, Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Rev. Raymond A. Sabin, Mrs. Agnes C. Sanborn, Dr. J. Walter Schirmer, Nicolas Slonimsky, Prof. George B. Thomas, Prof. David Todd, Samuel M. Waxman, Prof. George W. Whitehead, Eugene P. Whittier, Prof. Norbert Wiener, Prof. Richard P. Wilbur and Prof. John Wild.

This committee is the second formed to aid Prof. Struik.

Earlier, the "Emergency Defense Committee of Massachusetts" was organized in behalf of Struik, Winner Malden business executive and Mrs. Gilbert.

Leaders of this committee are Dr. Harrison L. Harley, chairman of the division of philosophy, psychology and education at Simmons College; the Rev. Kenneth DePaul Hughes of Cambridge and the Rev. George B. Abbe of Gloucester.

Packing Union to Ring In New Year at Dance

CHICAGO. — United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, will have their annual celebration at the big New Year's Eve Cabaret Dance sponsored each year by District One.

The affair will be held Dec. 31 from 9 p.m. until dawn at the Packinghouse Labor and Community Center, 4359 S. Wabash Ave.

DETROIT BIGSHOTS GET JITTERS AS LAYOFFS CURB SPENDING POWER

DETROIT.—The rapid and alarming economic paralysis that is gripping Detroit as a result of the war economy was dramatically confirmed this week with the appearance of an editorial in the Detroit News calling upon Congress to "finance an emergency supplementation of unemployment insurance."

The Detroit News traditionally is the spokesman of General Motors and the big downtown department stores, notably the J. L. Hudson Co.

Bitterly reminding President Truman of his promise in Detroit last July that "I don't propose to

let the working men of Detroit suffer any unemployment," the News points out that joblessness here has reached more than 150,000. It also quotes the Michigan Employment Commission warning that serious unemployment in Detroit will last well past the summer of 1952.

The News' editorial was seen in union circles as evidence that unemployment here, with its consequent impoverishment of a large section of the working class, is beginning to be felt by the whole economy of the city.

The Detroit Board of Commerce last week reported that retail pur-

chases on the installment plan, always a sign of lack of purchasing power, despite government restriction, has reached an all-time peak in Detroit.

Circuit Court Commissioners reported that more eviction cases were pending than at any time since the end of World War II.

The United Foundation Torch Drive fell more than half a million dollars short of its goal, mainly because of a sharp falling off in contributions by workers.

The Goodfellows organization reported that it had received more requests for Christmas time aid than ever before. It reported re-

ceiving letters from thousands of school children which read: "My daddy has been laid off at the factory."

And the week's news brought even further signs that the situation was getting worse.

It started with announcement by Henry Ford that his company would lay off more than 23,000 workers extending well into February and a prediction by Ford himself that there would be even more layoffs in 1952.

Ford said the outlook for 1952 would depend on "whether it's guns first and butter last."

From Washington came authoritative indications that Wall Street had decreed it was to be guns first. Drew Pearson reported in the Free Press that Pentagon leaders had demanded even sharper cuts in civilian production.

This meant that there would be further cuts in the living standard of auto workers, who, of course, are being made to bear the burden of the war economy. Confirming this was the announcement last week that OPS had authorized a wholesale increase in prices of hundreds of items of food and clothing.

Fight Eviction Of Negro Family

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO. — Tenants of the apartment building at 3648 S. Lake Park Ave. acted this week to block the eviction of neighbors who defied the jimcrow practices of their landlord.

Threatened with eviction were the family of Conrad Komorowski, who last August invited a homeless Negro family to share their 4-room apartment in the Lake Park Ave. building.

The landlord is real estate tycoon Newton C. Farr, notorious champion of restrictive covenants.

DETERMINED to keep his building at 3648 S. Lake Park a "white island" in the heart of the

Negro community Farr came under attack recently when he refused to rent a vacant apartment in the same building to Negro applicants.

Mrs. Arlene Ward Brigham, who shares the Komorowski apartment with her husband, a Chicago Motor Coach employe, and 16-year-old son, told the Illinois-DuSable Worker this week:

"We accepted the Komorowski's generous invitation after months of searching for a home. Farr refused to rent us the vacant apartment on the excuse that it was being held for a possible purchase. Now his real motive—keeping Negro families out—is exposed."

Florsheim Workers on Picket Line Tell Bitter Story of Company Greed and Pay-Cutting

By RUTH KINSELLA

CHICAGO.—Florsheim shoe workers are part of the Loop crowds these days—but they are not doing much Xmas shopping.

They are on the picket line, and have been for the last six weeks, fighting for a decent living.

Although shoe workers are among the lowest paid workers in any manufacturing industry in this state, all the company has offered them so far is a wage cut wrapped up in a union-busting package which spells even more misery later on.

WALKING with them on the picket line, this reporter heard the story of why Florsheim workers are spending this Christmas in front of the company's retail stores and telling shoppers, "Merry Christmas, but please don't buy Florsheim products."

There was Mrs. Nellie Edwards, a widow who has put in 25 years in the Florsheim plant. Just a little tearfully, she said, "This is my first strike but I'm going to stay out until we win."

She spoke bitterly of the company's ruthless treatment of older workers. "Once they wanted experience and quality," she said, "but now it's speed and quantity."

IRVING Florsheim, owner of this firm which employs close to 3,000 shop workers, zealously promotes a reputation as a "philanthropist"—and last week's papers carried a cleverly-timed story of his \$7,500 donation for a library on what is called "Skid Row," where many cast-off workers spend their declining years.

"We're getting a raw deal," declared Jerry Belvlhalek, 35 years at the Florsheim Co. He cited the fact that the company tried to cut wages as much as \$15 per week, especially in the women's shoe departments.

THIS bitterness was even more sharply expressed by Mrs. Pauline Marshall and Mrs. Rosalee Jones, two of the 250 Negro workers who are out on strike against the Florsheim Co.

"Many of us were making less than a dollar an hour before this strike was called," declared Mrs. Jones. "I am the mother of three children and mine is the only paycheck that comes into the house."

At the Dearborn and Madison store, we met a great-grandmother, bundled up against the cold and taking her turn on the picket line. She was Selma Kammeraad, and the courage she voiced indicated the solidity of this strike, the high

morale of the workers and their determination to win.

"We're sticking together until Florsheim comes across," she said, and added, "I don't see why the government should freeze wages and not the profits of the company."

THE FACT is that while even the wage freeze formula permits the Florsheim workers at least eight cents of the 12-cent increase they asked for, the company has offered them nothing.

"For a company that is making millions, that eight cents is peanuts," declared John Wyooeki, who after 30 years at Florsheim averages \$50 a week.

THE FLORSHEIM pickets have made a powerful appeal to the people on the busy Loop streets, and that appeal is also being heard among members of many other unions who have pledged their support with funds, food and help on the picket line. Florsheim's six plants are down tight and not one worker is crossing the line even to put a lace into a shoe.

And yet, the Florsheim workers, out since November 1, are prepared to spend Christmas on the street and as many more weeks as it takes to win.

THE COMPANY is out to restore the "good old days" of 20 cents an hour, days that are well-remembered by Mary Kennedy, who has 27 years seniority.

She also told of the callousness and arrogance of the company, especially toward older workers. "Just before the strike was called," she said, "one superintendent told me, 'Maybe you've been here too long.'"

"All I know is that we've put up with Florsheim greed for 'too long'—and if people will give us their support we'll win some of the security and better conditions that we've needed for 'too long.'"

Packinghouse Workers Vote on Strike Action

CHICAGO.—A strong approval of strike action in the nation's packinghouses is expected when the CIO United Packinghouse Workers finish tabulating a strike vote taken this week among 80,000 workers. The vote was ordered in the face of stalemated negotiations in which the packers have refused to make even a token offer on a wage increase.

Ralph Helstein, president of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers, declared that the packers have turned a deaf ear to all of the unions demands, including what Helstein called the "basic requirement" of a \$3,000 yearly minimum wage.

HE SAID, that the strike vote was ordered by the international executive board at the request of many local unions. The balloting was taking place during this week among workers in 100 plants operated by the "Big Four" packers and a number of independents.

The \$3,000 minimum wage demand of the union represents a substantial wage boost for all workers, about one-third of them having earned less than \$2,500 last year.

The yearly minimum is designed to alleviate what Helstein described as "the terrible hardship suffered by packinghouse workers through seasonal layoffs and unemployment."

OTHER MAJOR DEMANDS of the UPWA are: a monthly cash bonus based on advances in the cost of living; the union shop; a social service fund, time and a half for Saturday work.

Helstein pointed out that negotiations, which have been going on since last July, are continuing. He added however, that the packers have turned down every demand made by the union and have not made any counter-offer.

The big Chicago Armour local recently urged strike action "so that we can catch the packers at the height of the hog run" when a walkout would be most effective.

ILL. PROGRESSIVES REVISE STAND ON ELECTION TACTICS

CHICAGO.—A statement of its election policy was announced by the Progressive Party of Illinois this week, following a special membership meeting which was called to clarify the policy adopted recently by a state convention.

State Director William Miller released the resolution which declared:

"Our tactical approach must deliberately exclude activity which tends to deepen the illusion that somehow progressive participation within the major parties is or can become a substitute for independent political action."

THE MEETING was called to reconsider the recent convention action and subsequent developments on the question of Progressive Party entry into the primaries of the Republican and Democratic parties.

"It cannot be over-emphasized," the Progressives stated this week, "that our basic objective must be the development of political expression independent of the two major parties."

The resolution called for the placing on the ballot in Illinois of a peace candidate for President. In addition, the party will run either independent or PP candidates for Congress and for Legislature wherever possible. A further recommendation was to develop independent and third party activity in the judicial election in June and for selected state and county offices.

THE STATEMENT declared that the Progressives were "not unmindful of the difficulties in getting on the ballot in Illinois," but urged the development of the broadest type of mass campaign

to win the right to the ballot.

"Such a campaign," the PP stated, "can itself become a powerful lever in exposing the corruption of the two major parties and developing favorable sentiment for a third party."

The statement pointed out:

"In general, the electoral tactics previously adopted, calling for the running and support of candidates in the primaries of the two old parties is inconsistent with the need for developing the greatest possible support for independent and Progressive Party candidates, and, hence, incorrect."

IT WAS stated that this does not rule out attempts to develop the broadest coalitions on behalf of candidates in the two old parties based on a minimum program such as suggested at the PP national committee meeting which was held in Minneapolis.

The statement stressed, however, that these tactics are feasible "only when a real coalition can be developed around a candidate who can command community support."

THE Progressive Party must convince the American people that there is no difference between the two major parties and assist in the development of a movement which will result in the creation of a mass third party truly representative of the needs of the people," the PP declared.

The statement gave strong emphasis to advancing the struggle for Negro representation at all levels of government.

The PP will also support labor candidates where it will "involve the working people in a campaign of independent political action."

Tenants' Council Asks Court To Block Illegal Chicago Rent Raises

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council this week filed a law suit against Norman B. Shogren, area rent director and Tighe E. Woods, national director of the Office of Rent Stabilization.

The suit, filed by attorney Harold Silvern on behalf of the council and the tenants of 3257-43 Cottage Grove Ave., seeks injunctive relief to stop the area rent office from granting rent increases to landlords where tenants' services have been cut and tenants' complaints have been filed with the rent office outdating the petitions for rent increases.

Council Secretary Jo Collier said, "the area rent office has failed to take action on complaints of tenants living at 3257-43 Cottage Grove Ave. She charged that the landlord of the building has been granted rent increases, despite the fact that some of the tenants' complaints date back to Jan-

uary, 1950.

"IT IS the legal duty of the officials of the rent office," the council spokesman declared, "to make some determination of tenants' complaints before rent increases are granted as the landlord must certify that all services are being maintained."

The Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council also has accused the area rent office of being unfairly partial to landlords and of "juggling" their files to shield landlords.

Following last week's tenant delegation to see Norman B. Shogren, Miss Collier said, "Tenants cannot expect any consideration from the area rent office." And she added, "Mr. Shogren failed to answer the questions of tenants to any degree of satisfaction, and refused to guarantee any protection to the tenants of Chicago."

Peace on Earth-- Good Will Toward Men

The National Edition Worker

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THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS is the spirit of human brotherhood and peace on earth.

It is not the spirit of profit-grabbing, of coining men's blood, men's hopes, into dollars.

Our country is witnessing a great clash between the spirit of Christmas—brotherhood and peace—with the spirit of the profit-hogs.

THERE ARE MEN in America in the highest places who dread peace because the shedding of blood spells profits for the Merchants of Death. They dread peace in Korea and in the world because they then would have to stand before the peoples and explain why they cannot permit their factories to produce as abundantly for peace as they can for instruments of death.

It is these men who have so shamelessly stalled a peace in Korea where our boys have died every day in an alien land where we never had any business going, 6,000 miles from home.

Washington pledged it would end the killing at the 38th parallel—but it did not end the killing even though the Korean people accepted this.

Washington pledged it would end the killing if the Koreans and Chinese would accept neutral inspection on both sides. But the government did not accept this when the Korean-Chinese negotiators agreed.

Washington said it would end the killing when the Koreans published their prisoner list. But the Pentagon generals, as we go to press, have not yet accepted peace even after this was done.

MANKIND CRIES OUT for peace between America and the Soviet Union. Seventy percent of our people say they want a Truman-Stalin meeting to ease the tension of the world. The majority say the war is "utterly senseless" (Gallup Poll).

But the killing does not end. The hearts of mothers are broken every day—Korean and Chinese mothers no less than our own mothers. The Merchants of Death speak their hypocritical words to the Prince of Peace—but they will not make peace. They seek to crucify the Americans who speak the "subversive" doctrine of the Brotherhood of Man—Negro and white, Asian and "Western."

Jesus the carpenter flung the moneychangers out of the temple.

Let us make our Christmas merry with joy of battle for peace, with the joy of reaching out our hand to every man and woman who will join in the brotherhood for ending the horror of Korea, for ending the nightmare of the A-bomb maniacs.

As we fondle our children today, let us vow to save them for a world at peace.

70% Polled Want Meeting of Truman, Stalin, and Churchill

— See Page 3 —

Grafters Launched Thought Control Drive

— See Page 3 —

Moscow Marks the Holiday: Readers Say: Make People Crowding the Stores It Year-round Fund

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR
THE "YOLKAS" or "Christmas trees" are going up all over Moscow. Folks are also doing their gift shopping early because the holidays come right on the heels of the Nov. 7 celebrations and the giving of presents runs from one holiday to the next.

The big holiday is New Year, with two days off from work, and that's when Grandfather Frost brings the kids their presents. But the orthodox believers observe Christmas itself in church and at home with much ritual and pagantry; it falls on Jan. 7 because of the difference between the present and the old orthodox calendar.

Holiday shopping has continued a trend which became noticeable a year ago and is much more pronounced this year — the emphasis is on luxury goods with more money and more such goods available.

★
THEY'RE BUYING the new radio and phonograph models and women are crowding the counters in the department stores to buy the new crepe d'chine nightgowns and the fancy Chinese brocade.

There's a huge year-round demand for nylon stockings but these are being sold in even greater quantities now. A new sheerer nylon is on the market and prices range from 25 to 50 rubles a pair.

This may sound high on the basis of the official rate of exchange (25 cents a ruble) but a woman in the Trekhgorka textile plant or the Stalin auto works that's low since she makes about a thousand rubles a month and many of the more skilled earn higher wages. Since her husband is also working and since their rent and utilities are just nominal, since their children are fed and taken care in nurseries and kindergartens for practically nothing, nylons are now available to all. Proof of course is on their gams and women all wear nylons when they spend an evening at the factory club, theatre or movies.

★
SPEAKING ABOUT the well dressed woman we were riding in the 11 trolley bus the other evening and a young lady in front of us wearing a fur coat and hat with a fancy hand bag looked familiar. With an effort we recognized her as the sales girl of a Kuznetsky Most shop who wears a very plain frock when you see her at work.

There's even a greater selection of toys this year than last. Now the extension ladder on the fire truck moves up and down, there's a combination airplane and dirigible revolving around a tower, a hundred varieties of bunnies, bears, and baby dolls and also the little pig dressed up in evening clothes who dances and plays a violin when you wind him up. A very popular gift from Grandfather Frost is the little Kinoscope with stills from movies, fairy tales and travel pictures to delight little boys and girls. The older kids get a machine which throws the pictures on the wall as well as carpentry, electrical and telephone sets. Kids who ordinarily got tricycles now get tiny two wheelers and the older ones favor the new high quality bike put out by the Molotov auto plant.

While the production of consumer goods continues upward it will take time before production can catch up with the almost insatiable demand. But the important thing is the trend and direction of production in the Soviet Union today oriented as it is on a peaceful economy.

★
SNOW BEGAN TO FALL early in November and by the time the kids are out of school for their winter holidays in January



Grandfather Frost, as children in the Soviet Union know Santa Clause, is dressed all in white. He's shown standing in the corner of this store in Tbilisi, Soviet Georgia, where a little girl examines Christmas tree ornaments.

the parks and rinks, hills and fields will be packed with skaters and skiers. But winter sports aren't confined to the young people and already you see entire family groups, often with grandpa or grandma, out on skis on Lenin

Entry Fee to New Home Is \$6,000 Wage

CHICAGO.—It takes an income of at least \$6,000 a year to buy or rent a new house in Chicago.

This conclusion was drawn by the Chicago Housing Authority this week on the basis of a survey of families who were able to acquire new housing during the first three months of this year.

The survey showed that only those families above the \$6,000 bracket are able to meet the obligations of new housing without using up previous savings or facing the dangers of foreclosure and eviction.

The HA declared that "a safe rule" is to keep the cost of a new housing within 2 1/2 times your annual income and to pay no more than 20 to 25 of your income for rent.

UN Gets Petition To Halt Anti-Negro Genocide

IN PARIS and New York the U. S. government was charged this week with carrying out genocidal policies against Negro Citizens and the United Nations was petitioned to take steps to end the abuses.

Paul Robeson, in New York, and William L. Patterson in Paris, argued before UN officials that 30,000 needless Negro deaths annually and the 10,000 Negroes killed since the close of the Civil War constituted genocide — mass murder. Both leaders cited the UN Genocide Convention which went into effect Jan. 14, 1951, in support of their contentions that the world body had power to act.

The Convention was quoted as defining as "...acts committed with the intent to destroy in whole or in part a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such:

Hills or Sokolniki park. They're frozen the courtyards in many housing projects and you see young people playing hockey after school.

The theatres are preparing special children's concerts for the holidays and the big gayly decorated yolkas are going up at the circus and in Taichkovsky Hall, the puppet theaters, factory clubs and palaces of culture. Between acts the kids dance around the trees.

It's the normalcy of the holiday scene in Moscow which strikes someone from a land where the children are getting dog tags and atom bomb drills. What they do between holidays here, and their participation in the world peace movement, convinces them that peace will triumph over war.

Koreans List Prisoners In Bid for Christmas Truce

THOUSANDS of American homes were gladdened when it was learned that GIs, many previously listed as missing in action, were among the prisoners of war reported held by the Koreans. But a Truman-Pentagon combination quickly moved to dash popular hope for an early release and return home of the American boys.

While the Koreans supplied to Gen. Ridgway's negotiators at Panmunjon a list of POWs complete with name, rank, unit and serial number, Ridgway in turn handed the Koreans a list lacking every single identification and, in addition, transliterated in English. It was charged that this list was utterly useless to both the Koreans and Chinese.

Ridgway's headquarters announced that a proper list would be handed the Koreans on Christmas Day, only two days before the deadline for an armistice based on the present battle line expires. With this delay, Ridgway appeared to have blocked any early agreement on a prisoner exchange, although it was he who had beligerently insisted that no armistice could be reached until the POW issue was settled.

★
WASHINGTON and Ridgway's command also played around with the idea of reviving the old 'atrocities' smear charge against the Koreans because the 3,198 Americans POWs reported fell short of the 11 thousand claimed by the Pentagon to be missing in action. But it was also acknowledged that this war is no exception to the rule that thousands of soldiers fall in combat whose death is never officially recorded.

The same newspapers which last year ran 'eye-witness' accounts of the 'murder' by Korean soldiers of Maj. Gen. William Dean this

\$25,000 goal achieved; many readers tell us 'More is coming' for The Worker Fund.

THE MAGNIFICENT RESPONSE of our readers to our plea for \$25,000 put us over the top early this week. But it is clear that you, our readers, are NOT stopping.

So many of your messages from every part of the country have even at this late date included the comment: "More is coming." And so we are not closing the books on your contributions, but will keep recording them as they come in.

So many, too, have pledged contributions on a regular basis all-year round, and have suggested we plug away for such contributions from large numbers of readers.

The record shows that readers in Connecticut, the other New England states, North Carolina, Montana, Indiana, Missouri, Pittsburgh, Minnesota, New York and the Dakotas have sent in the amounts they pledged to our fund campaign. Readers in Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Virginia, Colorado, Iowa, Louisiana, are very close to their goals and need only one final push to reach them.

Supporters in Ohio, the Philadelphia area, Wisconsin and Florida are lagging. We think they will catch up before we ring down the curtain.



Violation of the Korean neutrality agreement was charged when a napalm bomb, fragments of which are held here by U.S. and Korean officers, was dropped on Kaesong, Korea. Pilot, who also strafed the area, will be disciplined, U.S. officers said.

week carried the announcement that Dean is a Korean prisoner. None of the pro-war papers carried apologies for the atrocity and that provisional agreement will not be extended.

Meanwhile a sinister hint that the military would ignore the expressed popular desire for a quick Korea armistice was given by Ridgway mouthpiece Brig. Gen. Wil-

liam Nuckols. He indicated that Ridgway's forces will resume the attack when the one-month ceasefire agreement ends Wednesday and that provisional agreement will not be extended.

200 in Washington Gave \$800 to Aid Bill of Rights

WASHINGTON

Eight hundred dollars was raised for the defense of Maryland and D. C. victims of the Smith Act at a Bazaar and Concert held in Washington last Saturday by the Washington Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights. Two hundred people who attended the concert heard Dr. Marcus Goldman, noted geologist and chairman of the Committee, tell how the Committee was formed to fight for the defendants since all democratic processes are endangered by the Smith Act prosecutions.

George Meyers, Chairman of the Communist Party of Maryland and the District of Columbia, one of the defendants, spoke, stressing the way the arrests are being used to hamper the rights of labor and intimidate those who speak out for peace.

PICK STEVE NELSON JURORS WHO ADMIT PREJUDICE

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH, Penna. — Steve Nelson's trial on a Pennsylvania "sedition" charge began this week in a frame-up atmosphere. The injured Communist leader, who was forced to leave a sick chamber, had no counsel. He is being prosecuted by Assistant District Attorney William Cercone, a nephew of the "redbaiter," Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who started the "sedition" proceedings last year.

The judge on the bench is Harry M. Montgomery, a vice-chairman of the Americans Battling Communism.

All the jurors were drawn from two panels carefully screened by county detectives for "political and religious affiliations," and job and property status.

But Judge Montgomery cut Nelson's investigation of each juror off after 10 questions. The judge then permitted some jurors who admitted anti-Communist prejudice to be seated.

Thus a steel company crane man and a car driver were accepted by the judge after they admitted they were prejudiced against Communists. They argued they were not prejudiced against Nelson as an individual, and on that pretext they are accepted.

The judge also accepted a la-

borer who said he had read about the case and was "inclined to believe the newspapers are right" about Nelson's activities.

The Pittsburgh newspapers have been shamefully lying about Nelson. One of these papers is owned by the Hearst empire, another by the Scripps-Howard syndicate, and the third by the Paul Block chain.

Twenty-eight prospective jurors out of the 60 in the first panel were rejected for cause after they admitted prejudices against the defendants that would not be shaken.

This high percentage of prejudiced jurors reflects the screened panels from which the jurors in these frame-up trials are selected.

Nelson had the help for a while of a young attorney, who was picked up in the court corridors on the orders of Judge Montgomery. He also got some help from attorney Harry I. Click, who took part in the examination of jurors briefly as a "Friend of the Court."

The Pittsburgh Civil Rights Congress distributed a leaflet this morning at the gates of the big Westinghouse plant in East Pittsburgh, asking workers to write to Judge Montgomery and District Attorney Rahauser at the Criminal Court Building demanding that the Nelson trial be dropped as a witch-hunting thought-control case.



A TRAIL OF DEATH was left on Camiguin Island in the Philippines when Mount Hibok-Hibok erupted and a typhoon followed the volcano's holocaust. Trees were stripped on the barren island; the volcano still belches smoke.

400 IN FRISCO WELCOME VICTIMS OF SMITH ACT

SAN FRANCISCO — More than 400 persons turned out last Friday night to give welcome home to seven of the 15 California Smith Act victims freed on bail after nearly four months of bitter court battles.

It was a joyful and triumphant meeting with standing ovations for each of the seven working class leaders as they took their turn at the microphone. Oleta O'Connor Yates, Ernest Otto Fox, Albert J. Lima, Loretta Starvus Stack, Carl Rude Lambert, Al Richmond and William Schneiderman.

The guests of honor constituted all but one of the San Francisco victims of the FBI witchhunt raids of last July 26. The eighth, Mary Bernadotte Dayle, remained in Los Angeles under a doctor's care.

All speakers had high praise for the work done by thousands of people in their behalf.

Local leaders of the Civil Rights Congress and the defense lawyers came in for special praise. Two of the lawyers—Doris Walker and Norman Leonard—were introduced from the stage.

Schneiderman summed up the tribute in pointing out that contradiction to "a decision made in the highest circles of Washington and Department

approved by Wall Street, to conduct mass arrests, to keep the victims in jail without bail as long as possible, to silence all protest against the violation of civil rights, inflation, war. . . . They couldn't make the plan stick because you, the people made it impossible. . . ."

Percy Edmund, president of the San Francisco chapter, CRC, chaired the meeting. A collection to help continue the fight netted \$1,016.63 in cash and \$450 in pledges.

IWO Urges Repeal Of Smith Act

The Executive Committee of the International Workers Order has gone on record for the repeal of the Smith Act. In its statement the Executive Committee points out that the Smith Act was relied upon heavily by the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York "to justify this unprecedented attempt to confiscate the insurance protection of 180,000 American families" in the liquidation proceedings instituted by the Insurance Department.



Simon W. Gerson and Arnold Johnson, two of the 17 Communist and workingclass leaders indicted under the Smith Act, on the picket line outside New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel demanding the dismissal of Attorney General McGrath.

NEGRO PROFESSOR TO FIGHT Mexico Infested With FBI Men

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Dr. Forrest O. Wiggins, Negro philosophy instructor at the University of Minnesota, charged today he is being fired because of his political views.

Wiggins said he received notice his appointment will not be renewed after the end of the current school year. He said the dismissal was ordered by university officials who accused him of "following the Communist line."

"I am not a Communist, and have never been a Communist, and do not know what the Communist line is," he said.

Dr. George P. Conger, chairman of the philosophy department, said he had asked four years in succession that Wiggins be kept on the staff and promoted.

"The whole philosophy department is unanimous in recommending retention of Dr. Wiggins," he said.

of the university faculty since 1946. He said the decision not to reappoint him was made by Dean Errett W. McDiarmid, and Assistant Dean Russell M. Cooper.

Cooper denied accusing Wiggins of "following the Communist line." He said the decision to dismiss Wiggins was made by McDiarmid because Wiggins had been "careless and irresponsible in stating his philosophy."

A state vice-president of the Progressive Party, Wiggins became the center of a dispute after a speech last spring on "Conflict in the Social Order."

Wiggins, a graduate of Butler University and holder of master's and doctor's degrees from the University of Wisconsin, said he plans to fight the dismissal.

He was the first Negro in the nation to be appointed to a state university faculty.

60 Notables Sponsor Group To Aid Struik

BOSTON, Mass. — Over 60 professors, clergymen and other citizens of Massachusetts are sponsoring a newly formed committee to raise money for the defense of Professor Dirk J. Struik, indicted with Harry Winner and Mrs. Margaret Gilbert under the "Anti-Anarchy Act" of 1919, according to a statement released today by the committee's chairman, Prof. George Sartori of Harvard.

The Struik Defense Committee, Prof. Sartori pointed out, is not connected with any other groups interested in any or all three of the defendants; and its activities will be limited to appealing for funds, mainly through the mailing of its prepared statement. This says in part:

"We believe that Prof. Struik should have the right to express his views without intimidation. Without taking a stand on his political opinions, we feel that his indictment is a potential threat to the freedom of expression of all of us. Agreement or disagreement with Prof. Struik's views is not an issue here, and this statement is directed to Americans of all political beliefs. It is important to all of us that this case should be defended vigorously and to the full by all freedom-loving people."

SPONSORS

The sponsors of the committee, whose secretary-treasurer is Mrs. Mary M. Leue, include: Prof. Warren A. Ambrose, Prof. William G. Aurelio, Prof. Bart Jan Bok, Ernest G. Buttrick, Rev. Leonard G. Clough, John S. Cockman, Prof. Fred J. Denebeaux, Prof. Robert Francis and Rev. Raymond Calkins.

Also Rev. Wolcott Cutler, Rev. Wiggins, 44, has been a member

Carleton M. Fisher, Prof. Joseph Fletcher, Waldo Frank, Prof. Harold Freeman, Prof. Mary Ellen Goodman, Clark Goodman, Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, Rev. Oscar B. Hawes, Prof. William E. Hocking, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Hoffman, Prof. Mark Dew Howe, John N. M. Howells, Prof. Witold Hurewicz and Rev. J. E. Jeltz.

Also Mary Caroline Hardy, Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Prof. Theodore Mauch, John M. Moors, Prof. Philip McCord Morse, Cyril B. O'Hearn, Rev. George L. Paine, Dr. Alwin M. Pappenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gilbert Pierce, Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Rev. Raymond A. Sabin, Mrs. Agnes C. Sanborn, Dr. J. Walter Schirmer, Nicolas Slonimsky, Prof. George B. Thomas, Prof. David Todd, Samuel M. Waxman, Prof. George W. Whitehead, Eugene P. Whittier, Prof. Norbert Wiener, Prof. Richard P. Wilbur and Prof. John Wild.

This committee is the second formed to aid Prof. Struik.

Earlier, the "Emergency Defense Committee of Massachusetts" was organized in behalf of Struik, Winner, Malden business executive and Mrs. Gilbert.

Leaders of this committee are Dr. Harrison L. Harley, chairman of the division of philosophy, psychology and education at Simmons College; the Rev. Kenneth DePaul Hughes of Cambridge and the Rev. George B. Abbe of Gloucester.

Packing Union to Ring In New Year at Dance

CHICAGO. — United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, will have their annual celebration at the big New Year's Eve Cabaret Dance sponsored each year by District One.

The affair will be held Dec. 31 from 9 p.m. until dawn at the Packinghouse Labor and Community Center, 4359 S. Wabash Ave.

MEXICO CITY (Telepress)

MEXICAN authorities are investigating charges that foreign police agents are operating here, according to an announcement by the Foreign Ministry. This appears to be a direct result of widespread protests at the seizure last month of Gus Hall, national secretary of the United States Communist Party, by Mexican secret police acting under FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation—U. S. secret police) instructions.

That this investigation is still only an empty gesture, however, is evident from the fact that without waiting for the results of the investigation, the Ministry's statement categorically denies that foreign police agents are acting on Mexican territory on a tacit agreement, permitting such actions, between any government departments and the U. S. agencies.

The statement admits that such activity would be in conflict with international law and "would constitute a violation of our sovereignty."

The Foreign Ministry's statement is an obvious attempt to cover up a scandalous situation which for years has been a common topic of conversation among both Mexicans and foreigners.

THOUSANDS OF AGENTS

On Nov. 16 the Ultimas Noticias, the afternoon edition of the ultra-reactionary daily Excelsior, which is the unofficial organ of the United States Embassy, declared that "the Communist danger to Mexico is considered so real in the U.S. that it merited nothing less than the dispatch of several thousand agents." This newspaper also reported that at ex-FBI agent of Cuban birth who was stationed in Mexico published a series of articles in the Havana magazine Bohemia stating that "FBI agents are doing outstanding police work in Mexico and are operating almost autonomously."

According to Ultimas Noticias, the FBI has succeeded in compiling in Mexico a dossier of persons active in various fields in Mexico, from writers, artists, politicians, and journalists, to labor leaders, military men, etc.

Further evidence of the character of the Foreign Ministry's denials is the fact that on March 18 General Marcelino Irujo, chief of the Mexican Federal Security Agency, stated publicly that 2,000 FBI agents are operating here with the Mexican government's authorization.

The daily El Popular points out editorially that this activity constitutes "armed North American intervention in Mexico" and asks whether "U.S. Ambassador (William) O'Dwyer wants us to believe that the thousands of police agents intervening in Mexican life wear carnations and orchids in place of guns and other weapons of greatest efficiency."

DETROIT BIGSHOTS GET JITTERS AS LAYOFFS CURB SPENDING POWER

DETROIT.—The rapid and alarming economic paralysis that is gripping Detroit as a result of the war economy was dramatically confirmed this week with the appearance of an editorial in the Detroit News calling upon Congress to "finance an emergency supplementation of unemployment insurance."

The Detroit News traditionally is the spokesman of General Motors and the big downtown department stores, notably the J. L. Hudson Co.

Bitterly reminding President Truman of his promise in Detroit last July that "I don't propose to

let the working men of Detroit suffer any unemployment," the News points out that joblessness here has reached more than 150,000. It also quotes the Michigan Employment Commission warning that serious unemployment in Detroit will last well past the summer of 1952.

The News' editorial was seen in union circles as evidence that unemployment here, with its consequent impoverishment of a large section of the working class, is beginning to be felt by the whole economy of the city.

The Detroit Board of Commerce last week reported that retail pur-

chases on the installment plan, always a sign of lack of purchasing power, despite government restriction, has reached an all-time peak in Detroit.

Circuit Court Commissioners reported that more eviction cases were pending than at any time since the end of World War II.

The United Foundation Torch Drive fell more than half a million dollars short of its goal, mainly because of a sharp falling off in contributions by workers.

The Goodfellows organization reported that it had received more requests for Christmas time aid than ever before. It reported re-

ceiving letters from thousands of school children which read: "My daddy has been laid off at the factory."

And the week's news brought even further signs that the situation was getting worse.

It started with announcement by Henry Ford that his company would lay off more than 23,000 workers extending well into February and a prediction by Ford himself that there would be even more layoffs in 1952.

Ford said the outlook for 1952 would depend on "whether it's guns first and butter last."

From Washington came authoritative indications that Wall Street had decreed it was to be guns first. Drew Pearson reported in the Free Press that Pentagon leaders had demanded even sharper cuts in civilian production.

This meant that there would be further cuts in the living standard of auto workers, who, of course, are being made to bear the burden of the war economy. Confirming this was the announcement last week that OPS had authorized a wholesale increase in prices of hundreds of items of food and clothing.

Fight Eviction Of Negro Family

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—Tenants of the apartment building at 3648 S. Lake Park Ave. acted this week to block the eviction of neighbors who defied the jimcrow practices of their landlord.

Threatened with eviction were the family of Conrad Komorowski, who last August invited a homeless Negro family to share their 4-room apartment in the Lake Park Ave. building.

The landlord is real estate tycoon Newton C. Farr, notorious champion of restrictive covenants.

DETERMINED to keep his building at 3648 S. Lake Park a "white island" in the heart of the

Negro community Farr came under attack recently when he refused to rent a vacant apartment in the same building to Negro applicants.

Mrs. Arlene Ward Brigham, who shares the Komorowski apartment with her husband, a Chicago Motor Coach employe, and 16-year-old son, told the Illinois-DuSable Worker this week:

"We accepted the Komorowski's generous invitation after months of searching for a home. Farr refused to rent us the vacant apartment on the excuse that it was being held for a possible purchase. Now his real motive—keeping Negro families out—is exposed."

Florsheim Workers on Picket Line Tell Bitter Story of Company Greed and Pay-Cutting

By RUTH KINSELLA

CHICAGO.—Florsheim shoe workers are part of the Loop crowds these days—but they are not doing much Xmas shopping.

They are on the picket line, and have been for the last six weeks, fighting for a decent living.

Although shoe workers are among the lowest paid workers in any manufacturing industry in this state, all the company has offered them so far is a wage cut wrapped up in a union-busting package which spells even more misery later on.

WALKING with them on the picket line, this reporter heard the story of why Florsheim workers are spending this Christmas in front of the company's retail stores and telling shoppers, "Merry Christmas, but please don't buy Florsheim products."

There was Mrs. Nellie Edwards, a widow who has put in 25 years in the Florsheim plant. Just a little tearfully, she said, "This is my first strike but I'm going to stay out until we win."

She spoke bitterly of the company's ruthless treatment of older workers. "Once they wanted experience and quality," she said, "but now it's speed and quantity."

IRVING Florsheim, owner of this firm which employs close to 3,000 shop workers, zealously promotes a reputation as a "philanthropist"—and last week's papers carried a cleverly-timed story of his \$7,500 donation for a library on what is called "Skid Row," where many cast-off workers spend their declining years.

"We're getting a raw deal," declared Jerry Belvhlavek, 35 years at the Florsheim Co. He cited the fact that the company tried to cut wages as much as \$15 per week, especially in the women's shoe departments.

THIS bitterness was even more sharply expressed by Mrs. Pauline Marshall and Mrs. Rosalee Jones, two of the 250 Negro workers who are out on strike against the Florsheim Co.

"Many of us were making less than a dollar an hour before this strike was called," declared Mrs. Jones. "I am the mother of three children and mine is the only paycheck that comes into the house."

At the Dearborn and Madison store, we met a great-grandmother, bundled up against the cold and taking her turn on the picket line. She was Selma Kammeraad, and the courage she voiced indicated the solidity of this strike, the high

morale of the workers and their determination to win.

"We're sticking together until Florsheim comes across," she said, and added, "I don't see why the government should freeze wages and not the profits of the company."

THE FACT is that while even the wage freeze formula permits the Florsheim workers at least eight cents of the 12-cent increase they asked for, the company has offered them nothing.

"For a company that is making millions, that eight cents is peanuts," declared John Wysocki, who after 30 years at Florsheim averages \$50 a week.

THE FLORSHEIM pickets have made a powerful appeal to the people on the busy Loop streets, and that appeal is also being heard among members of many other unions who have pledged their support with funds, food and help on the picket line. Florsheim's six plants are down tight and not one worker is crossing the line even to put a lace into a shoe.

And yet, the Florsheim workers, out since November 1, are prepared to spend Christmas on the street and as many more weeks as it takes to win.

THE COMPANY is out to restore the "good old days" of 20 cents an hour, days that are well-remembered by Mary Kennedy, who has 27 years seniority.

She also told of the callousness and arrogance of the company, especially toward older workers. "Just before the strike was called," she said, "one superintendent told me, 'Maybe you've been here too long.'"

"All I know is that we've put up with Florsheim greed for 'too long'—and if people will give us their support we'll win some of the security and better conditions that we've needed for 'too long.'"

Packinghouse Workers Vote on Strike Action

CHICAGO.—A strong approval of strike action in the nation's packinghouses is expected when the CIO United Packinghouse Workers finish tabulating a strike vote taken this week among 80,000 workers. The vote was ordered in the face of stalemated negotiations in which the packers have refused to make even a token offer on a wage increase.

Ralph Helstein, president of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers, declared that the packers have turned a deaf ear to all of the unions demands, including what Helstein called the "basic requirement" of a \$3,000 yearly minimum wage.

HE SAID that the strike vote was ordered by the international executive board at the request of many local unions. The balloting was taking place during this week among workers in 100 plants operated by the "Big Four" packers and a number of independents.

The \$3,000 minimum wage demand of the union represents a substantial wage boost for all workers, about one-third of them having earned less than \$2,500 last year.

The yearly minimum is designed to alleviate what Helstein described as "the terrible hardship suffered by packinghouse workers through seasonal layoffs and unemployment."

OTHER MAJOR DEMANDS of the UPWA are: a monthly cash bonus based on advances in the cost of living; the union shop; a social service fund, time and a half for Saturday work.

Helstein pointed out that negotiations, which have been going on since last July, are continuing. He added however, that the packers have turned down every demand made by the union and have not

ILL. PROGRESSIVES REVISE STAND ON ELECTION TACTICS

CHICAGO.—A statement of its election policy was announced by the Progressive Party of Illinois this week, following a special membership meeting which was called to clarify the policy adopted recently by a state convention.

State Director William Miller released the resolution which declared:

"Our tactical approach must deliberately exclude activity which tends to deepen the illusion that somehow progressive participation within the major parties is or can become a substitute for independent political action."

THE MEETING was called to reconsider the recent convention action and subsequent developments on the question of Progressive Party entry into the primaries of the Republican and Democratic parties.

"It cannot be over-emphasized," the Progressives stated this week, "that our basic objective must be the development of political expression independent of the two major parties."

The resolution called for the placing on the ballot in Illinois of a peace candidate for President. In addition, the party will run either independent or PP candidates for Congress and for Legislature wherever possible. A further recommendation was to develop independent and third party activity in the judicial election in June and for selected state and county offices.

THE STATEMENT declared that the Progressives were "not unmindful of the difficulties in getting on the ballot in Illinois," but urged the development of the broadest type of mass campaign

to win the right to the ballot. "Such a campaign," the PP stated, "can itself become a powerful lever in exposing the corruption of the two major parties and developing favorable sentiment for a third party."

The statement pointed out: "In general, the electoral tactics previously adopted, calling for the running and support of candidates in the primaries of the two old parties is inconsistent with the need for developing the greatest possible support for independent and Progressive Party candidates, and, hence, incorrect."

IT WAS stated that this does not rule out attempts to develop the broadest coalitions on behalf of candidates in the two old parties based on a minimum program such as suggested at the PP national committee meeting which was held in Minneapolis.

The statement stressed, however, that these tactics are feasible "only when a real coalition can be developed around a candidate who can command community support."

THE Progressive Party must convince the American people that there is no difference between the two major parties and assist in the development of a movement which will result in the creation of a mass third party truly representative of the needs of the people," the PP declared.

The statement gave strong emphasis to advancing the struggle for Negro representation in all levels of government.

The PP will also support labor candidates where it will "involve the working people in a campaign of independent political action."

Tenants' Council Asks Court To Block Illegal Chicago Rent Raises

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council this week filed a law suit against Norman B. Shogren, area rent director and Tighe E. Woods, national director of the Office of Rent Stabilization.

The suit, filed by attorney Harold Silvern on behalf of the council and the tenants of 3257-43 Cottage Grove Ave., seeks injunctive relief to stop the area rent office from granting rent increases to landlords where tenants' services have been cut and tenants' complaints have been filed with the rent office outdating the petitions for rent increases.

Council Secretary Jo Collier said, "the area rent office has failed to take action on complaints of tenants living at 3257-43 Cottage Grove Ave. She charged that the landlord of the building has been granted rent increases, despite the fact that some of the tenants' complaints date back to Jan-

uary, 1950.

"IT IS the legal duty of the officials of the rent office," the council spokesman declared, "to make some determination of tenants' complaints before rent increases are granted as the landlord must certify that all services are being maintained."

The Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council also has accused the area rent office of being unfairly partial to landlords and of "juggling" their files to shield landlord violators.

Following last week's tenant delegation to see Norman B. Shogren, Miss Collier said, "Tenants cannot expect any consideration from the area rent office." She added, "Mr. Shogren failed to answer the questions of tenants to any degree of satisfaction, and refused to guarantee any protection to the tenants of Chicago."

CONGRESSMEN TO GET PLEAS FOR 'PEACE BY XMAS'



'KICKOFF RALLY' JAN. 11

At a big rally on Jan. 11, the campaign will be launched here for 100,000 signatures on a petition calling for "a conference leading to a peace agreement among the major powers." The "kickoff rally" will open the biggest peace petition drive since the campaign on the Stockholm Peace Pledge.

PLACARDS FOR TRUMAN

The Chicago Women for Peace will be out in the Loop during the noon hours Saturday, Dec. 22, collecting signatures on "Peace on Earth" greetings to be sent President Truman. The placards will appeal to the President for a cease fire in Korea by Christmas.

TWINE MILL AFFAIR

Workers at the International Harvester Twine Mill members of UE-FE Local 141, will hold a holiday peace affair at the FE Hall, 1110 S. Oakley on Saturday evening, Dec. 29. There will be a big "Peace on Earth" display on which guests will be asked to inscribe their own greetings.

PLAN RALLY ON GERMANY

The South Side and South Shore chapters of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives are pooling their work on a public meeting in the latter part of January dealing with Germany's rearmament.

'PERSONALS' FOR PEACE

Ads in the "Personal" columns, are being inserted in the three big Chicago dailies, the Negro and neighborhood press by the Chicago Women for Peace. The ads say:

"Mothers, wives, sweethearts, sisters—Are your men in uniform this Christmas? You can stop war. Write your Congressmen and demand Peace now."

'FRIENDSHIP' BOOK

An affair is being planned here by the American Youth Peace Crusade on Jan. 20 for the official sendoff in a campaign to secure greetings in a "Peace and Friendship" book which will eventually be sent to youth abroad.

PEACE FESTIVAL

A gala peace affair will be Jan. 12 by the Young Adult Group of the Halsted St. Institutional Church, 1935 S. Halsted. This will be a festival with performances by numerous youth cultural groups of many nationalities.

GREETINGS TO DR. DUBOIS

The Rev. William T. Baird, chairman of the Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, sent congratulations to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, peace leader who was recently acquitted of a federal indictment.

Wrote Rev. Baird: "As fellow Americans proud of your contributions to our common cultural heritage and as fellow workers in the cause of peace, we rejoice with you in the successful outcome of your trial."

"We feel that your courageous, steadfast and dignified resistance to the unjust charges made against you has greatly increased the prestige and strength of the whole peace movement."

COLLIER'S IN REVERSE

A preview of the peace that Collier's magazine doesn't want has been put out in attractive style by John Rossen, 68 W. Washington. This take-off on the recent Collier's issue, which has been condemned around the world for its war-mongering, "forecasts" a peaceful future which can be won. Rossen, of course, points out that "crystal-gazing isn't enough" and winds up with a petition addressed to the heads of the five major powers asking that they sit down and negotiate.

YOUTH PAMPHLET

Seven Chicago youth who attended the Worth Youth Peace Festival in Berlin this summer and toured Eastern Europe are working on a pamphlet which tells the story of their trip. They are currently speaking before youth and adult groups in this area.

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DUSABLE
EDITION



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For a Bolder Fight for Peace

By CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CHICAGO.

EVEN AT THIS LATE HOUR the policy makers in the White House and the Pentagon may still place blocks in the path of cease-fire arrangements.

However, it is evident that if the people maintain their vigilance, and assert themselves vigorously, a cease-fire can be arranged in a matter of weeks.

If this comes to pass the people and peace forces all over the world will have registered a victory of immeasurable consequences. Such a victory would open the doors wider to the possibilities of ending the cold war and ushering in a new era of peace.

It would expand the confidence of the people by proving that they can make their voices heard and their power felt in the councils of world affairs.

Perhaps one of the outstanding developments in this period has been the growing awareness by the peoples of the world of the role of U. S. imperialism as the main instigator of war and the would-be strangler of their desire for freedom.

The word "U. S." has become synonymous with evil. The dark, jagged reservoir of good-will which the late Wendell Willkie called attention to, has become a reservoir of active hatred for the policies pursued by Wall Street war-makers.

This hatred is not confined to the European continent; it is a world-wide development.

In Asia and throughout the whole colonial world, the people are beginning to view our country as more dangerous than a pestilent plague. The Truman administration, acting on behalf of Wall Street, has intervened in every situation where people are struggling against western imperialism.

These acts and others like them have echoed throughout the entire colonial world, and has evoked a solidarity of colonial people such

CHICAGO.—Chicago congressmen, now at home for the holidays, are being barraged with demands that they act to bring about "Peace by Christmas." Reports coming into the American Peace Crusade offices show that dozens of informal delegations are visiting congressmen in their offices and homes, and that the number of individual phone calls to these legislators is running into the hundreds.

State APC Director Henry Noves called this "a most effective method of achieving peace in Korea, being carried out in the spirit of traditional American town hall democracy."

He urged that every peace-minded citizen in Chicago call their own congressman during the holiday period "to wish him a 'Merry Christmas' and ask him to do something concrete to bring about 'Peace on Earth.'"

MEANWHILE, John T. Bernard, district legislative director of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, reported that UE delegations were completing a schedule which called for meetings with six Chicago congressmen. "We are giving each one of them an opportunity to find out

how the people back home feel about an immediate end to the war in Korea," he said.

A delegation of the Senior Citizens for Peace, headed by Warren O. Lamson, told of meeting with Rep. Sidney R. Yates (D 9th Dist.) the first of several congressmen to be reached by this group.

According to Lamson, Rep. Yates listened closely to the group and expressed his own desire for peace and said he would consider transmitting to President Truman petitions on peace secured by the Senior Citizens.

Lamson also asked the congressmen to support their demand for a national old-age pension of \$150 per month. He said that the \$18,000 required annually to keep every U. S. soldier under arms could be used to pay 10 such pensioners if peace was won.

The Chicago Women for Peace, headed by Mrs. Idell Umbles, reported that they were seeing a number of congressmen, including Senators Paul H. Douglas and Everett M. Dirksen.

Here's Where You Can Call Your Congressman with a Peace Greeting

- Sen. Paul Douglas, 5656 S. Blackstone, HA 7-4700.
- Sen. Everett Dirksen, 10 S. LaSalle, DE 2-5283.
- 1. Rep. William L. Dawson, 3725 S. Lake Park, OA 4-1090.
- 2. Rep. Richard B. Vail, 6946 S. Bennett, NO 7-8577.
- 3. Rep. Fred S. Busbey, 9144 S. Hoyne, BE 8-3116.
- 4. Rep. Wm. E. McVey, 15616 Lexington, Harvey, Harvey 1857.
- 5. Rep. John C. Kluczynski, 1754 W. Garfield Blvd.
- 6. Rep. Thomas J. O'Brien, 4858 W. Washington, CO 1-8100.
- 7. Rep. Adolph J. Sabath, 113 N. Homan, FR 2-4278.
- 8. Rep. Thomas S. Gordon, 1817 N. Hermitage, AR 6-2122.
- 9. Rep. Sidney R. Yates, 3500 Lake Shore Dr., RA 6-0845.
- 10. Rep. R. W. Hoffman, 2240 S. Scoville, Berwyn, Stanley 8-1196.
- 11. Rep. Timothy J. Sheehan, 5515 N. Linder, AR 6-6611.
- 12. Rep. Edgar A. Jonas, 5510 N. Sheridan, LO 1-1756.

Say Protests 'Helped' Grand Jury Indict Cicero Officials

CHICAGO.—The protests from white and Negro people here and throughout the world "was the voice which helped a federal grand jury decide to indict the seven gangster officials who inspired the mob in Cicero."

This statement was made by the Chicago and Cook County Citizens Committee which organized the giant "No Whitewash" demonstration in the Coliseum just before the grand jury handed down its indictments against four Cicero town officials and three policemen.

The statement called for even greater protests "if the guilty are to be convicted and if Negro families are to be allowed to live in Cicero and anywhere else in our community free from Jimcrow and mob violence."

The committee is headed by attorney Earl B. Dickerson and radio producer Al Benson.

THE federal grand jury indicted the town president of Cicero, Henry J. Sandusky, Police Chief Edwin Konovsky and two other officials, as well as three policemen,

Thirty-three other Cicero policemen were named by the grand jury as co-conspirators but not indicted.

Hailing the federal grand jury's action, Dickerson regretted that "the federal law does not reach the mobsters themselves."

The Cook County grand jury which could have brought the racist ringleaders to justice failed to indict them and instead indicted five supporters of the Negro family of Harvey E. Clark who tried to move into a Cicero apartment but were prevented by a mob of several thousand persons who staged a week-long orgy of violence. The five indictments by the county grand jury were later quashed.

ERNEST DeMAIO, district president of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, declared that "we cannot be satisfied that the fight for democracy in Cicero is over."

(Continued on Page 3)

PTA Members Here Balloting on UMT

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—If your children attend a public school in Illinois, you will have the opportunity at your next PTA meeting to help save them from the impending threat of permanent militarization contained in the Universal Military Training bill now before Congress.

Under way in all chapters of the Illinois Congress of Parent and Teachers this month and next is a referendum ballot on which members will record their stand on UMT, to determine whether the state organization maintains its firm opposition to the measure, or gives way to the pro-war minority intent on its passage.

On record for many years as firmly opposed to UMT, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers this year succumbed to the pressure of the U. S. State Department, American Legion, and other groups, to call for a "review" of its UMT stand by affiliates throughout the country. Suggested by the national board of the organization is a "modified" support of the pending legislation, which would amount to its endorsement.

SCHEDULED for a vote within 45 days after Congress convenes in January, the proposed UMT measure calls for:

A 6-month military training program for all youth between the ages of 18 and 19; active or inactive service in the reserves for 7½ years or more. No termination date is proposed; the bill calls for a permanent UMT program.

Unofficial reports from the few schools in which balloting has already taken place indicate overwhelming rejection of the bill, reflecting strong peace sentiment and confidence that a peaceful world is possible. Argument raised by aroused parents point to the fact the measure would mean mili-

(Continued on Page 8)

U. of C. Maroon Prints Ousted Editor's Forbidden Story of East Europe's Deep Desire for Peace

Kimmel Writes of Trip Which Cost Him His Post

CHICAGO.—The University of Chicago Maroon, from which Alan Kimmel was ousted as editor because he participated in the World Festival of Youth for Peace in Berlin, Germany this summer, this week printed the final instalment of Kimmel's account of his trip.

In an editorial, the new editor, John V. Hurst, explained that the campus, paper published these articles "to make clear that we do not subscribe to the gag-by-flat methods foisted upon us by Dean of Students Robert M. Strozier, on behalf of University Board of Trustees."

STROZIER announced the ouster of Kimmel at the beginning of the school term this fall. Among the so-called "charges" against Kimmel were his appearance at the Berlin rally and his subsequent visit to the Soviet Union.

Kimmel's series of five articles in the Maroon described the Berlin youth festival as a great united demonstration for a Pact of Peace among the major powers. He stated his regret that more American youth could not have been there "to see how confident and determined our world youth are that peace shall be maintained."

He told of his trip to Moscow where he was struck by the complete absence of warmongering.

"Nowhere are there any recruiting posters, military displays, maps of the U.S. showing bombing targets or Soviet 'zones of occupation,' or proposals to drop bombs on Chicago or New York," he wrote.

NOWHERE is war glorified or held inevitable, either in the newspapers, movies, children's studies, or the slogans on walls of schools and factories.

He said that everyone he spoke to condemned war "as the most horrible calamity that could hit their country."

Kimmel pointed out that he saw in the Soviet "none of the adverse effects of a war economy." "Instead of inflation and falling living standards, prices are steadily falling and wages are rising," he reported.

"Production of clothing, food and hard goods like refrigerators and autos is now increasing faster than heavy industry, and there is no unemployment in civilian goods industries or rising taxes."

THE STUDENT LEADER gave a graphic description of the schools of higher learning in the Soviet Union which are undergoing tremendous expansion and where students are given every possible encouragement to attend. "Rather than colleges shutting down for lack of funds," Kimmel

wrote, "the number of colleges and college students is rapidly increasing."

"Each student I met was receiving a government scholarship which paid room, board and other expenses, as well as tuition. Later I learned that 90 percent of the 1,250,000 Soviet college students get such aid."

He described the new campus of Moscow University which is to be opened for classes next fall. "Its main building, over 800 feet tall and a quarter mile long, will hold, in addition to a gymnasium, lecture halls, clubrooms, museums, theatres, 6,000 single dormitory rooms for students and professors' apartments," he said.

THE AMERICAN youth delegation of 15 was given a reception by 1,000 University of Moscow students. Wrote Kimmel:

"About 30 or 40 of them swarmed around me showering me with questions like, 'What do University of Chicago students think of the Soviet Union?'"

"I told them that most of us believe they had no free speech, press or choice of jobs."

"My response . . . was laughter and looks of disbelief. Yet, ironically, while still in Moscow, I learned that I had lost my Maroon editorship."

forced to take it into account. Surely our government is not negotiating because it wants to. This is happening because of the strength of the people. And if the people become more conscious of their power a more basic change can be forced upon the warmongers.

Such considerations prove that this is no time for gloom and pessimism in the camp of the peace forces. Far from it.

The balance sheet is favorable for the people and unfavorable for the warmongers. And it is with this thought in mind that we must project bolder and broader forms of struggle against the warmongers, fully confident that we can win.

WE MUST direct our energies and attention to the struggles of the workers to break through the wage freeze. Already much has been done in this respect. But the Wage Stabilization Board will attempt to confine workers' just demand for wage increases into so-called "safe" channels.

We must bear in mind, in addition, that the Phil Murrys, et al., are leading the struggle for wage increases only because their memberships compel them to do so, and that in the course of the struggle, these leaders will attempt to water down the workers' demands and thereby defeat the wage struggle.

Of prime importance in the wage movement are the present negotiations in steel. Whatever happens in these negotiations may well set the pattern for other major industries. The entire working class must be mobilized to support the steel workers, especially if they go out on strike.

ONE OF the most vital instruments to guide the peace desires of the people to end the cold war and to bring about a negotiation of all outstanding differences has been the petition drive of the World Peace Council for a Five-Power Peace Pact. Already 562 million people, one-fourth of all mankind, have signed this petition. This has been the greatest campaign of individual and collective expression that the world has ever seen. Yet one of the main weaknesses of this campaign has been the failure of American peace forces to bring it to the American people.

It is with a great deal of satisfaction that we note some positive developments in recent weeks. I refer especially to the Carlson Declaration and to the recent National Committee meeting of the American Peace Crusade which went on record to get one million signatures in the United States.

We have noticed that there has been some slight resistance to the petition form of struggle. All kinds of rationalizations have been voiced about the ineffectiveness of petitions, the unwillingness of people to sign, and the pointlessness of it all. What some comrades fail to understand is that the petition is not an end in itself, but is a method through which sentiment can be both generated and registered. In other words, this kind of action can help to create a trend, providing it is done on a broad basis.

Everyone who desires peace must give this petition campaign their wholehearted support.

A TURNCOAT PACIFIST WANTS TO LEAD THE WAR DRIVE

By ROB. F. HALL

WASHINGTON

IT IS A significant commentary on the times that with the exception of Senator Taft, all those considered in the running for Presidential nomination on either the Democratic or the Republican ticket are described by their backers as liberals of a sort.

It is because the professional politicians are acutely aware of the voters' insistence on a liberal that Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) is being put forward in some of the behind-scenes discussions now taking place.

The senator has several times denied he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination and for the record advised his friends not to file his name in the Oregon primaries. But this action was taken when it seemed certain that President Truman would seek reelection. Now that some doubt exists on this score, it would be well to examine his career and personality of the senator from Illinois.

The examination need not proceed very far however, before it becomes startlingly clear that whatever was liberal about Paul Howard Douglas belongs to the distant past. In World War I he was a "pacifist in principle." In the 1920's he published books on labor and social problems. In 1935 he went to Italy and, according to his wife, was so alarmed by what he saw of Mussolini's dictatorship that he returned to the U. S. determined to devote his life to the struggle against fascism.

After a creditable war record with the Marines in World War II, Douglas threw himself into Illinois politics. In 1948 he successfully campaigned for the Senate

Sen. Douglas Eyes the White House



SEN. DOUGLAS

seat of Curly Brooks, running on a platform which called for 15 million new homes in 10 years, enactment of civil rights program, repeal of Taft-Hartley and curbing of monopolies.

AS ONE of the founders of Americans for Democratic Action, his election, along with Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, was supposed to give ADA a powerful and effective voice in the Senate.

His record, however, has not proved to be one about which the ADA can be very boastful. Douglas has denounced "government spending" in the same spirit, if not always in the same words, as the National Association of Manufacturers. His proposed budget cuts were the sort that would come not out of the inflated military items but out of social services and the hides of government workers.

In 1951, he offered to extend

his budget cutting to some military items and to foreign aid, but, for that matter, so did the arch reactionaries Byrd and George.

In one instance, when Douglas proposed to reduce sick leave for government workers, ADA felt it necessary to dissociate itself from its leader's view on the subject.

I HAVE MADE these somewhat unimportant points about the senator's record because it is only in respect to them that his policies differ from those of Harry S. Truman. On the issues of the cold war, the Truman doctrine, the North Atlantic Pact and the Korean war, Douglas proved one of the Administration's staunchest supporters.

He is, if anything, slightly more bloodthirsty than Truman's representatives in the Pentagon.

In July, for instance, when the Administration was moving into negotiations for a Korean truce, the former "pacifist in principle" wrote to Defense Secretary George Marshall arguing that a truce on the 38th Parallel would be interpreted as a "defeat" for the United States and its allies. If there is to be an armistice, he said, let it be a line across the narrow "waist" of Korea, 100 miles north of the 38th Parallel.

Such a recommendation was a counsel of disaster. It would have been rejected by the Koreans and the present hope of truce, however dim that may be, would not now exist at all.

On Dec. 5, 1950, the former "pacifist in principle" issued a statement demanding that the U. S. drop atomic bombs on the "Chinese Reds."

A MONTH LATER when Taft, for reasons of his own, was questioning the power of Truman to send U. S. troops to Europe, Douglas delivered a speech urging that Congress endorse the Brussels agreement under which the U. S. is committed to supply American armed forces for an European army.

In the field of repressive anti-labor legislation, Douglas has also proved a turncoat. Elected on a plank pledging repeal of Taft-Hartley, he took the floor in the summer of 1949 to propose five amendments to the repeal bill which would have reenacted the worst features of Taft-Hartley.

They included the old Section 9-H, the non-Communist oath; detailed financial statements by unions; compulsory bargaining; "free speech" for employers, meaning the right to conduct anti-union propaganda; and government seizure of struck plants.

Taft immediately accepted the first four. The fifth he incorporated into his own amendment which already contained authority for the President to go into court to secure an injunction against the striking union.

DOUGLAS URGED vigorously by his own method of "seizure" denouncing injunctions in labor disputes. He did, however, add this:

"Let me say . . . first, that it is our belief that if the government seizes a plant, in virtually all cases unions will be willing to go back to work. . . . But should they refuse, the precedent established by the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in U. S. vs. United

(Continued on Page 8)

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH

PICK STEVE NELSON JURORS WHO ADMIT PREJUDICE

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH, Penna. — Steve Nelson's trial on a Pennsylvania "sedition" charge began this week in a frame-up atmosphere. The injured Communist leader, who was forced to leave a sick chamber, had no counsel. He is being prosecuted by Assistant District Attorney William Cercone, a nephew of the redbaiter, Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who started the "sedition" proceedings last year.

The judge on the bench is Harry M. Montgomery, a vice-chairman of the Americans Battling Communism.

All the jurors were drawn from two panels carefully screened by county detectives for "political and religious affiliations," and job and property status.

But Judge Montgomery cut Nelson's investigation of each juror off after 10 questions. The judge then permitted some jurors who admitted anti-Communist prejudice to be seated.

Thus a steel company crane man and a car driver were accepted by the judge after they admitted they were prejudiced against Communists. They argued they were not prejudiced against Nelson as an individual, and on that pretext they are accepted.

The judge also accepted a la-

borer who said he had read about the case and was "inclined to believe the newspapers are right" about Nelson's activities.

The Pittsburgh newspapers have been shamefully lying about Nelson. One of these papers is owned by the Hearst empire, another by the Scripps-Howard syndicate, and the third by the Paul Block chain.

Twenty-eight prospective jurors out of the 60 in the first panel were rejected for cause after they admitted prejudices against the defendants that would not be shaken.

This high percentage of prejudiced jurors reflects the screened panels from which the jurors in these frame-up trials are selected.

Nelson had the help for a while of a young attorney, who was picked up in the court corridors on the orders of Judge Montgomery. He also got some help from attorney Harry L. Glick, who took part in the examination of jurors briefly as a "Friend of the Court."

The Pittsburgh Civil Rights Congress distributed a leaflet this morning at the gates of the big Westinghouse plant in East Pittsburgh, asking workers to write to Judge Montgomery and District Attorney Rahauser at the Criminal Court Building demanding that the Nelson trial be dropped as a witch-hunting thought-control case.



A TRAIL OF DEATH was left on Camiguin Island in the Philippines when Mount Hibok-Hibok erupted and a typhoon followed the volcano's holocaust. Trees were stripped on the barren island; the volcano still belches smoke.

400 IN FRISCO WELCOME VICTIMS OF SMITH ACT

SAN FRANCISCO — More than 400 persons turned out last Friday night to give welcome home to seven of the 15 California Smith Act victims freed on bail after nearly four months of bitter court battles.

It was a joyful and triumphant meeting with standing ovations for each of the seven working class leaders as they took their turn at the microphone Oleta O'Connor Yates, Ernest Otto Fox, Albert J. Lima, Loreta Starvus Stack, Carl Rude Lambert, Al Richmond and William Schneiderman.

The guests of honor constituted all but one of the San Francisco victims of the FBI witchhunt raids of last July 26. The eighth, Mary Bernadotte Dayle, remained in Los Angeles under a doctor's care.

All speakers had high praise for the work done by thousands of people in their behalf.

Local leaders of the Civil Rights Congress and the defense lawyers came in for special praise. Two of the lawyers—Doris Walker and Norman Leonard—were introduced from the stage.

Schneiderman summed up the tribute in pointing out that contradiction to "a decision made in the highest circles of Washington

approved by Wall Street, to conduct mass arrests, to keep the victims in jail without bail as long as possible, to silence all protest against the violation of civil rights, inflation, war. . . . They couldn't make the plan stick because you, the people made it impossible. . . ."

Percy Edmund, president of the San Francisco chapter, CRC, chaired the meeting. A collection to help continue the fight netted \$1,016.63 in cash and \$450 in pledges.

IWO Urges Repeal Of Smith Act

The Executive Committee of the International Workers Order has gone on record for the repeal of the Smith Act. In its statement the Executive Committee points out that the Smith Act was relied upon heavily by the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York "to justify this unprecedented attempt to confiscate the insurance protection of 160,000 American families" in the liquidation proceedings instituted by the Insurance Department.



Simon W. Gerson and Arnold Johnson, two of the 17 Communist and workingclass leaders indicted under the Smith Act, on the picket line outside New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel demanding the dismissal of Attorney General McGrath.

NEGRO PROFESSOR TO FIGHT OUSTER AT MINNESOTA U. Mexico Infested With FBI Men

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Dr. Forrest O. Wiggins, Negro philosophy instructor at the University of Minnesota, charged today he is being fired because of his political views.

Wiggins said he received notice his appointment will not be renewed after the end of the current school year. He said the dismissal was ordered by university officials who accused him of "following the Communist line."

"I am not a Communist, and have never been a Communist, and do not know what the Communist line is," he said.

Dr. George P. Conger, chairman of the philosophy department, said he had asked four years in succession that Wiggins be kept on the staff and promoted.

"The whole philosophy department is unanimous in recommending retention of Dr. Wiggins," he said.

of the university faculty since 1946. He said the decision not to reappoint him was made by Dean Errett W. McDiarmid, and Assistant Dean Russell M. Cooper.

Cooper denied accusing Wiggins of "following the Communist line." He said the decision to dismiss Wiggins was made by McDiarmid because Wiggins had been "careless and irresponsible in stating his philosophy."

A state vice-president of the Progressive Party, Wiggins became the center of a dispute after a speech last spring on "Conflict in the Social Order."

Wiggins, a graduate of Butler University and holder of master's and doctor's degrees from the University of Wisconsin, said he plans to fight the dismissal.

He was the first Negro in the nation to be appointed to a state university faculty.

Carleton M. Fisher, Prof. Joseph Fletcher, Waldo Frank, Prof. Harold Freeman, Prof. Mary Ellen Goodman, Clark Goodman, Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, Rev. Oscar B. Hawes, Prof. William E. Hocking, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Hoffman, Prof. Mark Dew Howe, John N. M. Howells, Prof. Witold Hurewicz and Rev. J. E. Jeltz.

Also Mary Caroline Hardy, Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Prof. Theodore Mauch, John M. Moors, Prof. Philip McCord Morse, Cyril B. O'Hearn, Rev. George L. Paine, Dr. Alwin M. Pappenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gilbert Pierce, Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Rev. Raymond A. Sabin, Mrs. Agnes C. Sanborn, Dr. J. Walter Schirmer, Nicolas Slonimsky, Prof. George B. Thomas, Prof. David Todd, Samuel M. Waxman, Prof. George W. Whitehead, Eugene P. Whittier, Prof. Norbert Wiener, Prof. Richard P. Wilbur and Prof. John Wild.

This committee is the second formed to aid Prof. Struik.

Earlier, the "Emergency Defense Committee of Massachusetts" was organized in behalf of Struik. Winner Malden, business executive and Mrs. Gilbert.

Leaders of this committee are Dr. Harrison L. Harley, chairman of the division of philosophy, psychology and education at Simmons College; the Rev. Kenneth DePaul Hughes of Cambridge and the Rev. George B. Abbe of Gloucester.

Packing Union to Ring In New Year at Dance

CHICAGO. — United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, will have their annual celebration at the big New Year's Eve Cabaret Dance sponsored each year by District One.

The affair will be held Dec. 31 from 9 p.m. until dawn at the Packinghouse Labor and Community Center, 4859 S. Wabash Ave.

MEXICO CITY (Telepress)

MEXICAN authorities are investigating charges that foreign police agents are operating here, according to an announcement by the Foreign Ministry. This appears to be a direct result of widespread protests at the seizure last month of Gus Hall, national secretary of the United States Communist Party, by Mexican secret police acting under FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation—U. S. secret police) instructions.

That this investigation is still only an empty gesture, however, is evident from the fact that without waiting for the results of the investigation, the Ministry's statement categorically denies that foreign police agents are acting on Mexican territory on a tacit agreement, permitting such actions, between any government departments and the U. S. agencies.

The statement admits that such activity would be in conflict with international law and "would constitute a violation of our sovereignty."

The Foreign Ministry's statement is an obvious attempt to cover up a scandalous situation which for years has been a common topic of conversation among both Mexicans and foreigners.

THOUSANDS OF AGENTS

On Nov. 16 the Ultimas Noticias, the afternoon edition of the ultra-reactionary daily Excelsior, which is the unofficial organ of the United States Embassy, declared that "the Communist danger to Mexico is considered so real in the U.S. that it merited nothing less than the dispatch of several thousand agents." This newspaper also reported that at ex-FBI agent of Cuban birth who was stationed in Mexico published a series of articles in the Havana magazine Bohemia stating that "FBI agents are doing outstanding police work in Mexico and are operating almost autonomously."

According to Ultimas Noticias, the FBI has succeeded in compiling in Mexico a dossier of persons active in various fields in Mexico, from writers, artists, politicians, and journalists, to labor leaders, military men, etc.

Further evidence of the character of the Foreign Ministry's denials is the fact that on March 18 General Marcelino Inurrata, chief of the Mexican Federal Security Agency, stated publicly that 2,000 FBI agents are operating here with the Mexican government's authorization.

The daily El Popular points out editorially that this activity constitutes "armed North American intervention in Mexico" and asks whether "(U.S.) Ambassador (William) O'Dwyer wants us to believe that the thousands of police agents intervening in Mexican life wear carnations and orchids in place of guns and other weapons of great efficiency."

FORMATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD GROUPS SPURS DRIVE FOR 2,000 SUBS

CHICAGO.—The Illinois Worker sub drive was really moving this week, spurred by the preparations to set up neighborhood committees for freedom of the press.

From almost every community, there were reports that expirations were being followed up and that the percentage of renewals is "running very high."

Meanwhile, a first meeting was

scheduled for Thursday evening, January 10 to set up a South Side committee of readers, to be held at the South Parkway Community Center, 5120 South Parkway.

Readers from the South Side, including Southeast and Southwest, recently accepted a goal of 600 subs in the drive at the conference which was held on December 9. Working toward a goal of 350

Here's how we stand in the sub drive as of Monday, Dec. 17:

**114 Subs In;
1,186 To Go**

subs are the readers on the North Side, embracing the ninth and

12th Congressional Districts. The initial meeting to set up the neighborhood organization will be held at the Viking Temple, Sheffield and School Sts., on Monday evening, January 14.

The West Side readers called a meeting for Thursday evening, December 27, at the Longshoremen's Hall, 1110 S. Oakly. This group has set itself a goal of 600 subs.

A similar community committee of readers was to be set up on the Northwest Side.

Each of the neighborhood organizations is also planning to tackle the problem of building carrier routes and bundle orders.

Tentative plans call for an immediate concentration on renewing many of the subs secured in the drive a year ago which are now expiring.

Sen. Douglas

(Continued from Page 2)
Mine Workers answers the question.

Sen. Homer Capehart (R-Ind.) commented that he couldn't see why Douglas objected to Taft's formulation since Douglas himself admitted that after government seizure, the President could break the strike with an injunction if necessary. "What's the difference?" asked Capehart.

"There is a very real psychological difference," explained Douglas.

As it turned out, all five Douglas amendments were adopted after which Taft added all of his and the Taft-Hartley slave labor act was again on the statute books, thanks in large part to the "compromise" proposals of Sen. Douglas.

DOUGLAS USED the same technique when the McCarran Act came up in the Senate in September, 1950. He joined with several senators in offering a "compromise," that is, an amendment which would substitute concentration camps for "Communists" in time of war for the registration proposals. McCarran merely accepted the concentration amendment, incorporated it into his bill, and then jammed the whole monstrous measure through.

The Senator, moreover, did not prove a consistent battler for civil rights, despite all his talk on the subject prior to the election. During a Dixiecrat filibuster in the summer of 1949 Douglas revealed how far he had retreated.

"The Senators from the South are seeing ghosts," he said on the Senate floor. "We do not want to impose rules against segregation in the South. . . . I am not insisting that in the social relations which men have with each other, they must be forced to mingle. That is a matter for local decision."

The Dixiecrat leader, Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga.) replied: "I do not think that he (Sen. Douglas) and I are so far apart in this case. We might have some difference in approach, but in our basic feelings, we are the same."

The Film Forum

Presents

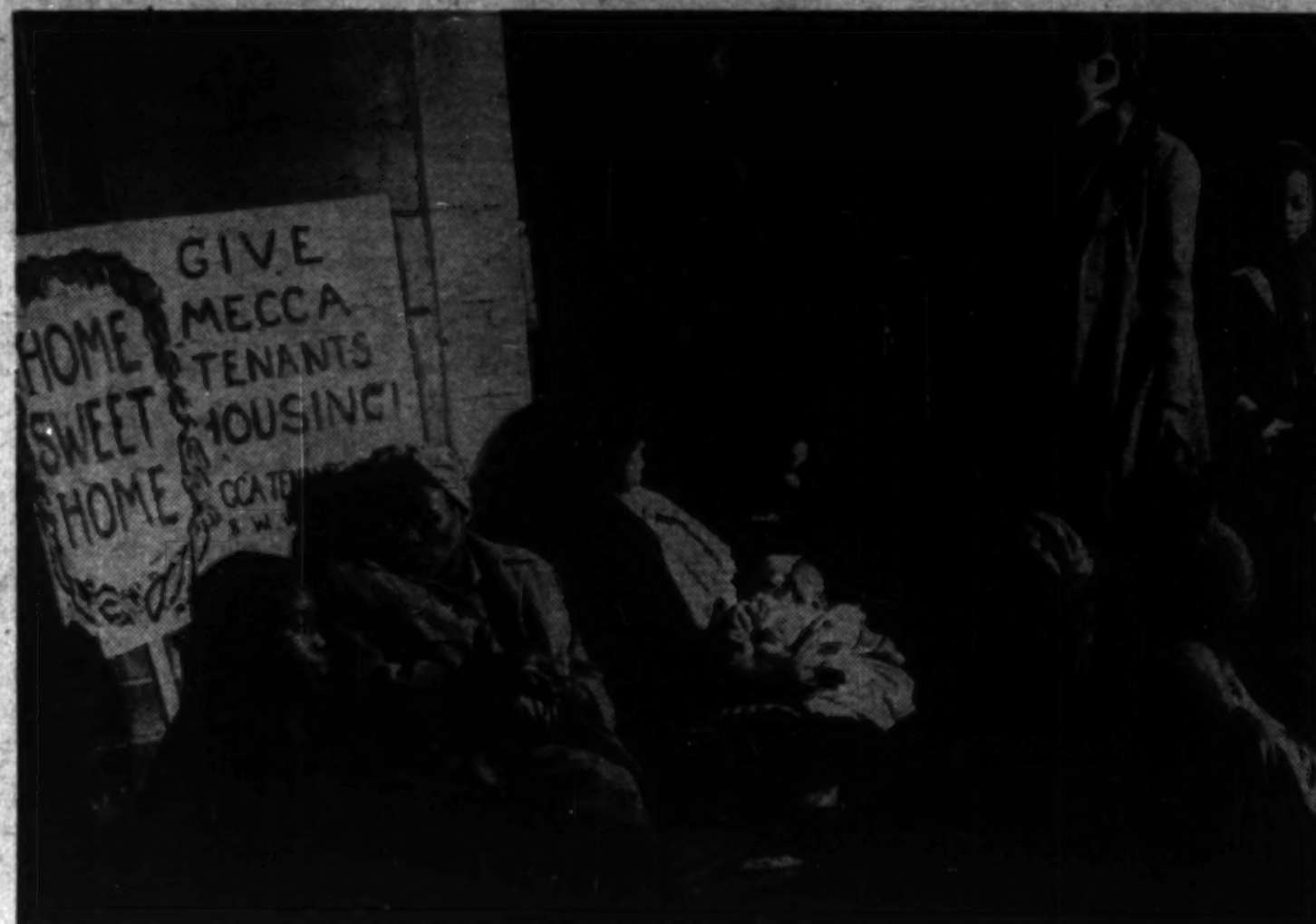
"The SOUTHERNER"
and
"SON OF THE REGIMENT"

Fri., Dec. 28, 8:15 P.M.

at Peoples Auditorium
2457 W. Chicago

Sat., Dec. 29, 8:15 P.M.

at Progressive Party Hall
306 E. 43rd
Donation 60c



THIS dramatic photo was taken by photographer Jo Banks as the Mecca Building tenants were encamped in the City Hall.

Here's the Story of the Heroic Mecca Sitdown

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—Nineteen Negro families, fighting with a heroism born of desperation, won immediate shelter and the promise of permanent housing within ten days in a grim two-day sitdown which ended in the dreary corridors of the City Hall.

It was an action which dramatized the human suffering embodied in what Mayor Kennelly calls "slum clearance"—in this case the clearing of families out of the Mecca Building into the icy streets.

When that building was bought for demolition by the Illinois Institute of Technology, hundreds of families were driven out with empty promises that they would be "relocated" from Chairman D. E. Mackelmann, Chairman of the Chicago Land Clearance Commission.

AS A BLIZZARD moved into Chicago the 18 remaining families found themselves in the huge tenement at 34th and State, faced with eviction, their heat and water shut off, the ice forming on the cribs of infants.

One elderly tenant had already died of heart disease aggravated by the cold. Two children sent to the hospital with pneumonia; countless others among the 40 children in the building were stricken with serious infections.

Rebuffed by housing authorities on the excuse that their families were "too large" or "too small" for public units, the desperate parents

turned to the city's tenants for aid, and found the key which led to their victory last Saturday evening.

RESPONDING to their plea for help, Mrs. Carol Blackman, mother of three, who lives in the Racine Court public housing project on the city's far South Side, joined Mecca Building families to launch a determined campaign for their rescue. Mrs. Blackman, co-chairman of the Public Housing Tenants Union, joined South Side Civil Rights Congress leader Arlene Ward to rally public support.

The decision to camp in Mayor Kennelly's office was reached when I.I.T. and Land Clearance officials had closed the door on their entreaties, said Mrs. Lillian Davis, for 22 years a resident of the Mecca Building and leader of the tenants' fight.

For 48 hours, several courageous mothers from the building, accompanied by 20 children, withstood the abuse of City Hall police, refusing to leave until the Mayor had granted their appeal for help. By Saturday afternoon, the main floor of Chicago's City Hall had been converted into a concentration camp by the Mayor's orderlies. The women and children, joined by sympathizers from labor and other progressive organizations in the city were surrounded by police, who denied them access to food and washrooms, turned off lights and flung windows open to force them out.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Mayor's office, E. M. Dermott, accepted food brought by a Western Union messenger for women and children, then refused to turn it over to them. A Lt. McNamara stationed at City Hall, threatened the children: "We'll put you in the Juvenile Home!"

Mothers, denied seats, nursed their infants on the floor.

"You can't drive us out!" Mrs. Davis told the police. "Our conditions at home are no worse than this!"

Late Saturday afternoon, Mayor

Kennelly, who had been "out" for two days to the tenants' delegation, was seen sneaking out of a side exit, casting a furtive glance at the embattled people camped at his door.

Collusion of the daily press with the city's corrupt officialdom was apparent in the suppression of all news of the dramatic sit-down by city editors who had dispatched reporters and photographers to the scene.

MEANWHILE, as word of the sitdown spread around the city, hundreds of citizens rallied to demand action for the Mecca Building victims by wires, phone calls and visits to City Hall. Bending before the people's anger, Mackelmann agreed to meet with the tenants.

Led by Mrs. Davis, the tenants' spokesmen included Mrs. Ward, Charles Seavers, 3rd Ward Progressive Party leader, and representatives of the Tenants and Consumers Council and Chicago Council for Labor Unity.

The weary mothers and children shouted with joy as they heard the results of the meeting. Mackelmann had guaranteed that the city would find immediate shelter for all the families, paying for both food and shelter until they could be relocated in permanent homes, promised within 10 days.

IT WAS A big victory," Mrs. Davis told this paper, "but we must remember that the most important fight is to stop the murderous land clearance program which is driving our people onto the streets or into ratholes, to live."

Mrs. Ward, herself facing eviction on orders of real estate tycoon Newton Farr, reported also to be a director of the Illinois Institute of Technology, declared:

"The real issue is Jim Crow housing. We have evidence that the City has barred many Negro families from available apartments in public housing projects located in so-called 'white' areas in violation of the law."

PTA Members

(Continued from Page 2)

tary domination of each young man's life for a total of eight years, would be interpreted by the world as another armaments move, intensifying the war danger, and would rob the nation's 33 million school youth of badly needed school facilities.

Significant is the fact that administration forces who insist they cannot appropriate more than an inadequate \$4 billion for public schools favor the UMT expenditure of from \$2 billion to \$5 billion yearly.

"ONE FIFTH of the possible cost of UMT, or \$1 billion," one PTA leader asserted, "would be enough to establish a modern child health center in every county in the country. One half of the amount could provide enough schools to eliminate the growing double-shift program in the major cities, and could increase all teachers' salaries by 25 percent."

A bulletin issued by the National Council Against Conscription and distributed by the American Friends Service Committee and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom declares:

What's On?

ATTEND the weekly Film Forum presentations, "The Southerner" and "Son of the Regiment," Friday, Dec. 28, 8:15 p.m. at Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., Saturday, Dec. 29, 8:15 p.m. at Progressive Party Hall, 306 E. 43rd.

CIRCLE Dec. 31, New Year's Eve on your calendar. The Civil Rights Congress will hold its holiday jamboree party on that night at the UE Hall, 37 South Ashland. It will be an event which you can't afford to miss.

COME to a Birthday Party for Arlene Ward, leading woman fighter for peace and Negro rights, Saturday, December 22, 9 p.m.—"till 7" at Pomerant's, 4730 S. Ingleside. Entertainment, refreshments, fun. Arlene requests no gifts other than cash to further her favorite cause, please. Donation: 50c.

JUMP and Blomp New Year's Eve with Mel Sexton's Hot Band at Packinghouse Labor and Community Center, Dec. 31, 9:00 p.m. "till dawn. 48th and Wabash. Jitterbug and Bebop contests, floor show, favors. \$1.50 including tax. Sponsored by District One, United Packinghouse Workers, CIO.

YOUTH greets the New Year! Illinois Labor Youth League presents its first annual New Year's Eve Peace and Freedom Ball, Mon., Dec. 31, at UE Hall, 1110 S. Oakley, 10 p.m. "till 7" Jump combo, drinks, dance, booths. Come one, come all to the youth's New Year's Eve Ball!

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Chanukah

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CHICAGO!

RING IN THE NEW YEAR

with the

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

Meet your friends for a hilarious and enjoyable New Year's Eve at the CRC holiday jamboree. Fun and frolic, good music and refreshments aplenty!

TIME: Monday, Dec. 31, 9 p.m. until 7

PLACE: UE Hall, 37 S. Ashland

DONATION: \$1.50, including tax, per person

Chevy Union Asks World Unity Against War

FLINT.—Chevrolet members of Auto Union Local 659, in an overflow membership meeting on Dec. 9, voted unanimously to fight for a 25 percent wage increase for skilled trades workers.

A "Fighting Union Program" was adopted calling for the unity of all who toil throughout the world that they too "can lift oppression, dictatorship, tyranny, exploitation, privation, war and insecurity from their shoulders."

The resolution said: "We believe in friendship with the labor movement throughout the world and we think that workers in other parts of the world should have trade unions of their own choosing without interference on our part."

In the field of political action the resolution declared that Local 659 will assist, support, build only those organizations that are representative of labor and that will fight and champion labor's aims and aspirations. They insisted that "labor leaders of the country start working out a policy on political action for labor any by labor."

In the fight for a democratic UAW, they stated, "We resent bitterly and oppose those leaders and all within the UAW - CIO who attempt through subterfuge, malicious slander, red-baiting, and deceit to deny the rights of UAW-CIO members."

On the economic front the resolution calls for:

- Wage increase to the base

LEWIS ACCEPTS

FLINT.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers (Ind.) has accepted an invitation from the auto workers here to speak at the 15th anniversary of the sitdown strikes which launched the CIO in this area.

Lewis will speak at the L. M. A. Auditorium on Feb. 17. The celebration will bring back to life the great fighting spirit of the famous Sitdowners—men and women, Negro and white, native and foreign-born workers—whose heroic struggle to build a union is being revived.

rate to offset increased taxes.

- Thirty-hour week with 40 hours pay.
- Sixty dollars per week minimum unemployment compensation.
- Improvements in escalator with all adjustments upwards, retroactive.
- A MUST—FEPC NOW.
- Two hundred dollars-a-month pension plan now, based on 20 years of service or 55 years of age, whichever comes first. Industry-wide pensions.
- Fight speedup: "Unbridled boss thievery."

NEGRO VICTIMIZED BY ARMY FIGHTS TO STAY ON HIS JOB

DETROIT.—A Negro trade unionist with 11 years seniority at Bohn Aluminum Co. is protesting an Armed Forces decision to push him out of his job. His protest appeared in the Pittsburgh Courier.

Hilliard Chambliss is not being dismissed by the company which regards him as a "satisfactory employee and good worker" and in any case cannot violate seniority agreements with the UAW. He is being frozen out of the war work done at Bohn by the Army, Navy, Air Force Security Board for alleged Communist Party membership and reading the Daily Worker.

In a letter to the office of the provost marshal general, Chambliss' legal representatives, Goodman, Crockett, Eden and Robb, declared:

"The logical and inevitable extension of this procedure would

be to eventually place all employees under the surveillance of the military. The employment, seniority and other rights of employees in industry were won only after bitter struggle against the employers. Mr. Chambliss does not feel that he is willing to permit these rights to be taken from him or from other workers by the military, at least without opposition on his part."

This case will test whether the military can blacklist any worker "without a trial, without appeal to any court and by applying military standards to the political and other associations of American workers."

Protest Smith Act

DETROIT.—The Michigan Peace Council noted the California decision voiding 12 Smith Act indictments. All individuals attending the meeting signed telegrams to President Truman and Attorney General McGrath urging that they immediately "seriously consider the quashing of all indictments under the Smith Act." This action, the telegrams asserted, would "restore the First Amendment" to the U. S. Constitution.

HOOD RAPS FORD DISCRIMINATION

DETROIT.—President William R. Hood of the National Negro Labor Council has charged the Ford Motor Co. with discriminatory hiring practices in its mammoth Administration Building in Dearborn, which employs hundreds of clerical workers.

Hood, in a letter to Henry Ford II, company president, pointed out that the National Negro Labor Council, with national headquarters in Detroit, is engaged in a nation-wide campaign for 100,000 jobs for Negro workers in areas of employment now barred to Negroes. Hood requested a personal meeting with Ford at an early date before any further steps are taken by the organization (National Negro Labor Council) in the nature of a public campaign.

In his letter Hood told Ford:

"It has been my personal observation, over a period of years, that the Ford Motor Company has a 'lily-white' hiring policy as regards employment in its Administration building. The principal gains in fair employment practice in the Rouge plant are a reflection of the fighting spirit and constant negotiations on the part of our local union."

"Employment practices in the Administration building, where there is no union, would therefore be a more accurate reflection of the basic hiring policies of the

For Cease-Fire

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Young Progressives on the University of Michigan campus got more than 500 signatures to a petition to President Truman asking him to order a cease-fire in Korea. Prior to getting the 500 names on the petition, the Young Progressives got 100 names on a telegram asking the President to order a

up; elimination of health hazards; contract reopening to include a Fair Employment Practices clause.

CARL STELLATO, president of Local 600, has met eight times with company representatives seeking plantwide seniority. In a telegram to John S. Bugas last week Stellato said "Local 600 has no alternative but to strike if the problem is not solved by Jan. 15, 1952."

UAW president Walter Reuther could not be reached for comment, but a spokesman was ready with a monkey wrench, saying there was doubt of the "legality" of such a strike. Queried on this, Stellato said "we are calling an emergency meeting of Local 600 General Council, and if the matter is not settled we will strike regardless of whether the strike is legal."

company than the employment practices prevalent in the Ford Rouge plant.

"I therefore charge that the Ford Motor Company by its failure to hire Negroes in clerical and office worker capacities in the Administration Building and elsewhere is guilty of discriminatory hiring practices which are in sharp contradiction to your own publicly proclaimed policy of 'human engineering.'"

NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCE

- Dance to Popular Band
- Stage Show
- Food — Refreshments
- "Ring in a Year of Freedom and Peace"

Mon., December 31st

9 P. M. THT

SCHILLER HALL

St. Aubin at Gratiot Avenue

ADMISSION: \$1.50 (INCLUDING TAX)

Auspices: MICHIGAN WORKER

POLL SHOWS 70% WANT MEETING OF TRUMAN, STALIN AND CHURCHILL

— See Page 3 —

Moscow Marks the Holiday: Readers Say: Make People Crowding the Stores It Year-round Fund

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR
THE "YOLKAS" or "Christmas trees" are going up all over Moscow. Folks are also doing their gift shopping early because the holidays come right on the heels of the Nov. 7 celebrations and the giving of presents runs from one holiday to the next.

The big holiday is New Year, with two days off from work, and that's when Grandfather Frost brings the kids their presents. But the orthodox believers observe Christmas itself in church and at home with much ritual and pagantry; it falls on Jan. 7 because of the difference between the present and the old orthodox calendar.

Holiday shopping has continued a trend which became noticeable a year ago and is much more pronounced this year — the emphasis is on luxury goods with more money and more such goods available.

★
THEY'RE BUYING the new radio and phonograph models and women are crowding the counters in the department stores to buy the new crepe d'chine nightgowns and the fancy Chinese brocade.

There's a huge year-round demand for nylon stockings but these are being sold in even greater quantities now. A new sheerer nylon is on the market and prices range from 25 to 50 rubles a pair.

This may sound high on the basis of the official rate of exchange (25 cents a ruble) but a woman in the Trekhgorka textile plant or the Stalin auto works that's low since she makes about a thousand rubles a month and many of the more skilled earn higher wages. Since her husband is also working and since their rent and utilities are just nominal, since their children are fed and taken care in nurseries and kindergartens for practically nothing, nylons are now available to all. Proof of course is on their gams and women all wear nylons when they spend an evening at the factory club, theatre or movies.

★
SPEAKING ABOUT the well dressed woman we were riding in the 11 trolley bus the other evening and a young lady in front of us wearing a fur coat and hat with a fancy hand bag looked familiar. With an effort we recognized her as the sales girl of a Kuznetsky Most shop who wears a very plain frock when you see her at work.

There's even a greater selection of toys this year than last. Now the extension ladder on the fire truck moves up and down, there's a combination airplane and dirigible revolving around a tower, a hundred varieties of bunnies, bears, and baby dolls and also the little pig dressed up in evening clothes who dances and plays a violin when you wind him up. A very popular gift from Grandfather Frost is the little Kinoscope with stills from movies, fairy tales and travel pictures to delight little boys and girls. The older kids get a machine which throws the pictures on the wall as well as carpentry, electrical and telephone sets. Kids who ordinarily got tri-cycles now get tiny two wheelers and the older ones favor the new high quality bike put out by the Molotov auto plant.

While the production of consumer goods continues upward it will take time before production can catch up with the almost insatiable demand. But the important thing is the trend and direction of production in the Soviet Union today oriented as it is on a peaceful economy.

★
SNOW BEGAN TO FALL early in November and by the time the kids are out of school for their winter holidays in January



Grandfather Frost, as children in the Soviet Union know Santa Clause, is dressed all in white. He's shown standing in the corner of this store in Tbilisi, Soviet Georgia, where a little girl examines Christmas tree ornaments.

the parks and rinks, hills and fields will be packed with skaters and skiers. But winter sports aren't confined to the young people and already you see entire family groups, often with grandpa or grandma, out on skis on Lenin

Entry Fee to New Home Is \$6,000 Wage

CHICAGO.—It takes an income of at least \$6,000 a year to buy or rent a new house in Chicago. This conclusion was drawn by the Chicago Housing Authority this week on the basis of a survey of families who were able to acquire new housing during the first three months of this year.

The survey showed that only those families above the \$6,000 bracket are able to meet the obligations of new housing without using up previous savings or facing the dangers of foreclosure and eviction.

The HA declared that "a safe rule" is to keep the cost of a new housing within 2 1/2 times your annual income and to pay no more than 20 to 25 of your income for rent.

UN Gets Petition To Halt Anti-Negro Genocide

IN PARIS and New York the U. S. government was charged this week with carrying out genocidal policies against Negro Citizens and the United Nations was petitioned to take steps to end the abuses.

Paul Robeson, in New York, and William L. Patterson in Paris, argued before UN officials that 30,000 needless Negro deaths annually and the 10,000 Negroes killed since the close of the Civil War constituted genocide—mass murder. Both leaders cited the UN Genocide Convention which went into effect Jan. 14, 1951, in support of their contentions that the world body had power to act.

The Convention was quoted as defining as "...acts committed with the intent to destroy in whole or in part a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such:

Hills or Sokolniki park. They're frozen the courtyards in many housing projects and you see young people playing hockey after school.

The theatres are preparing special children's concerts for the holidays and the big gayly decorated yolkas are going up at the circus and in Taichkovsky Hall, the puppet theaters, factory clubs and palaces of culture. Between acts the kids dance around the trees.

It's the normalcy of the holiday scene in Moscow which strikes someone from a land where the children are getting dog tags and atom bomb drills. What they do between holidays here, and their participation in the world peace movement, convinces them that peace will triumph over war.

Koreans List Prisoners In Bid for Christmas Truce

THOUSANDS of American homes were gladdened when it was learned that GIs, many previously listed as missing in action, were among the prisoners of war reported held by the Koreans. But a Truman-Pentagon combination quickly moved to dash popular hope for an early release and return home of the American boys.

While the Koreans supplied to Gen. Ridgway's negotiators at Panmunjon a list of POWs complete with name, rank, unit and serial number, Ridgway in turn handed the Koreans a list lacking every single identification and, in addition, transliterated in English. It was charged that this list was utterly useless to both the Koreans and Chinese.

Ridgway's headquarters announced that a proper list would be handed the Koreans on Christmas Day, only two days before the deadline for an armistice based on the present battle line expires. With this delay, Ridgway appeared to have blocked any early agreement on a prisoner exchange, although it was he who had beligerently insisted that no armistice could be reached until the POW issue was settled.

★
WASHINGTON and Ridgway's command also played around with the idea of reviving the old 'atrocities' smear charge against the Koreans because the 3,198 Americans POWs reported fell short of the 11 thousand claimed by the Pentagon to be missing in action. But it was also acknowledged that this war is no exception to the rule that thousands of soldiers fall in combat whose death is never officially recorded.

The same newspapers which last year ran 'eye-witness' accounts of the "murder" by Korean soldiers of Maj. Gen. William Dean this

\$25,000 goal achieved; many readers tell us 'More is coming' for The Worker Fund.

THE MAGNIFICENT RESPONSE of our readers to our plea for \$25,000 put us over the top early this week. But it is clear that you, our readers, are NOT stopping.

So many of your messages from every part of the country have even at this late date included the comment: "More is coming." And so we are not closing the books on your contributions, but will keep recording them as they come in.

So many, too, have pledged contributions on a regular basis all-year round, and have suggested we plug away for such contributions from large numbers of readers.

The record shows that readers in Connecticut, the other New England states, North Carolina, Montana, Indiana, Missouri, Pittsburgh, Minnesota, New York and the Dakotas have sent in the amounts they pledged to our fund campaign. Readers in Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, Virginia, Colorado, Iowa, Louisiana, are very close to their goals and need only one final push to reach them.

Supporters in Ohio, the Philadelphia area, Wisconsin and Florida are lagging. We think they will catch up before we ring down the curtain.



Violation of the Korean neutrality agreement was charged when a napalm bomb, fragments of which are held here by U.S. and Korean officers, was dropped on Kaesong, Korea. Pilot, who also strafed the area, will be disciplined, U.S. officers said.

week carried the announcement that Dean is a Korean prisoner. None of the pro-war papers carried apologies for the atrocity fake.

Meanwhile a sinister hint that the military would ignore the expressed popular desire for a quick Korea armistice was given by Ridgway mouthpiece Brig. Gen. Wil-

liam Nuckols. He indicated that Ridgway's forces will resume the attack when the one-month ceasefire agreement ends Wednesday and that provisional agreement will not be extended.

200 in Washington Gave \$200 to Aid Bill of Rights

WASHINGTON

Eight hundred dollars was raised for the defense of Maryland and D. C. victims of the Smith Act at a Bazaar and Concert held in Washington last Saturday by the Washington Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights. Two hundred people who attended the concert heard Dr. Marcus Goldman, noted geologist and chairman of the Committee, tell how the Committee was formed to fight for the defendants since all democratic processes are endangered by the Smith Act prosecutions.

George Meyers, Chairman of the Communist Party of Maryland and the District of Columbia, one of the defendants, spoke, stressing the way the arrests are being used to hamper the rights of labor and intimidate those who speak out for peace.

PICK STEVE NELSON JURORS WHO ADMIT PREJUDICE

By JAMES H. DOLSEN
PITTSBURGH, Penna. — Steve Nelson's trial on a Pennsylvania "sedition" charge began this week in a frame-up atmosphere. The injured Communist leader, who was forced to leave a sick chamber, had no counsel. He is being prosecuted by Assistant District Attorney William Cercone, a nephew of the redbaiter, Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who started the "sedition" proceedings last year.

The judge on the bench is Harry M. Montgomery, a vice-chairman of the Americans Battling Communism.

All the jurors were drawn from two panels carefully screened by county detectives for "political and religious affiliations," and job and property status.

But Judge Montgomery cut Nelson's investigation of each juror off after 10 questions. The judge then permitted some jurors who admitted anti-Communist prejudice to be seated.

Thus a steel company crane man and a car driver were accepted by the judge after they admitted they were prejudiced against Communists. They argued they were not prejudiced against Nelson as an individual, and on that pretext they are accepted.

The judge also accepted a la-

borer who said he had read about the case and was "inclined to believe the newspapers are right" about Nelson's activities.

The Pittsburgh newspapers have been shamefully lying about Nelson. One of these papers is owned by the Hearst empire, another by the Scripps-Howard syndicate, and the third by the Paul Block chain.

Twenty-eight prospective jurors out of the 60 in the first panel were rejected for cause after they admitted prejudices against the defendants that would not be shaken.

This high percentage of prejudiced jurors reflects the screened panels from which the jurors in these frame-up trials are selected.

Nelson had the help for a while of a young attorney, who was picked up in the court corridors on the orders of Judge Montgomery. He also got some help from attorney Harry I. Glick, who took part in the examination of jurors briefly as a "Friend of the Court."

The Pittsburgh Civil Rights Congress distributed a leaflet this morning at the gates of the big Westinghouse plant in East Pittsburgh, asking workers to write to Judge Montgomery and District Attorney Rahauer at the Criminal Court Building demanding that the Nelson trial be dropped as a witch-hunting thought-control case.



A TRAIL OF DEATH was left on Camiguin Island in the Philippines when Mount Hibok-Hibok erupted and a typhoon followed the volcano's holocaust. Trees were stripped on the barren island; the volcano still belches smoke.

400 IN FRISCO WELCOME VICTIMS OF SMITH ACT

SAN FRANCISCO — More than 400 persons turned out last Friday night to give welcome home to seven of the 15 California Smith Act victims freed on bail after nearly four months of bitter court battles.

It was a joyful and triumphant meeting with standing ovations for each of the seven working class leaders as they took their turn at the microphone. Oleta O'Connor Yates, Ernest Otto Fox, Albert J. Lima, Loreta Starvus Stack, Carl Rude Lambert, Al Richmond and William Schneiderman.

The guests of honor constituted all but one of the San Francisco victims of the FBI witchhunt raids of last July 26. The eighth, Mary Bernadette Dayle, remained in Los Angeles under a doctor's care.

All speakers had high praise for the work done by thousands of people in their behalf.

Local leaders of the Civil Rights Congress and the defense lawyers came in for special praise. Two of the lawyers—Doris Walker and Norman Leonard—were introduced from the stage.

Schneiderman summed up the tribute in pointing out that contradiction in a decision made in the highest circles of Washington

approved by Wall Street, to conduct mass arrests, to keep the victims in jail without bail as long as possible, to silence all protest against the violation of civil rights, inflation, war. . . . They couldn't make the plan stick because you, the people made it impossible. . . .

Percy Edmund, president of the San Francisco chapter, CRC, chaired the meeting. A collection to help continue the fight netted \$1,016.63 in cash and \$450 in pledges.

IWO Urges Repeal Of Smith Act

The Executive Committee of the International Workers Order has gone on record for the repeal of the Smith Act. In its statement the Executive Committee points out that the Smith Act was relied upon heavily by the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York "to justify this unprecedented attempt to confiscate the insurance protection of 160,000 American families" in the liquidation proceedings instituted by the Insurance Department.

Simon W. Gerson and Arnold Johnson, two of the 17 Communist and workingclass leaders indicted under the Smith Act, on the picket line outside New York's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel demanding the dismissal of Attorney General McGrath.

NEGRO PROFESSOR TO FIGHT Mexico Infested OUSTER AT MINNESOTA U. With FBI Men

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Dr. Forrest O. Wiggins, Negro philosophy instructor at the University of Minnesota, charged today he is being fired because of his political views.

Wiggins said he received notice his appointment will not be renewed after the end of the current school year. He said the dismissal was ordered by university officials who accused him of "following the Communist line."

"I am not a Communist, and have never been a Communist, and do not know what the Communist line is," he said.

Dr. George P. Conger, chairman of the philosophy department, said he had asked four years in succession that Wiggins be kept on the staff and promoted.

"The whole philosophy department is unanimous in recommending retention of Dr. Wiggins," he said.

of the university faculty since 1946. He said the decision not to reappoint him was made by Dean Errett W. McDiarmid, and Assistant Dean Russell M. Cooper.

Cooper denied accusing Wiggins of "following the Communist line." He said the decision to dismiss Wiggins was made by McDiarmid because Wiggins had been "careless and irresponsible in stating his philosophy."

A state vice-president of the Progressive Party, Wiggins became the center of a dispute after a speech last spring on "Conflict in the Social Order."

Wiggins, a graduate of Butler University and holder of master's and doctor's degrees from the University of Wisconsin, said he plans to fight the dismissal.

He was the first Negro in the nation to be appointed to a state university faculty.

Carleton M. Fisher, Prof. Joseph Fletcher, Waldo Frank, Prof. Harold Freeman, Prof. Mary Ellen Goodman, Clark Goodman, Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, Rev. Oscar B. Hawes, Prof. William E. Hocking, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Hoffman, Prof. Mark Dew Howe, John N. M. Howells, Prof. Witold Hurewicz and Rev. J. E. Jeltz.

Also Mary Caroline Hardy, Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Prof. Theodore Mauch, John M. Moors, Prof. Philip McCord Morse, Cyril B. O'Hearn, Rev. George L. Paine, Dr. Alwin M. Pappenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gilbert Pierce, Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Rev. Raymond A. Sabin, Mrs. Agnes C. Sanborn, Dr. J. Walter Schirmer, Nicolas Slonimsky, Prof. George B. Thomas, Prof. David Todd, Samuel M. Waxman, Prof. George W. Whitehead, Eugene P. Whittier, Prof. Norbert Wiener, Prof. Richard P. Wilbur and Prof. John Wild.

This committee is the second formed to aid Prof. Struik.

Earlier, the "Emergency Defense Committee of Massachusetts" was organized in behalf of Struik. Winner Malden business executive and Mrs. Gilbert.

Leaders of this committee are Dr. Harrison L. Harley, chairman of the division of philosophy, psychology and education at Simmons College; the Rev. Kenneth DePaul Hughes of Cambridge and the Rev. George B. Abbe of Gloucester.

Packing Union to Ring In New Year at Dance

CHICAGO. — United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, will have their annual celebration at the big New Year's Eve Cabaret Dance sponsored each year by District One.

The affair will be held Dec. 31 from 9 p.m. until dawn at the Packinghouse Labor and Community Center, 4859 S. Wabash Ave.

MEXICO CITY (Telepress) — MEXICAN authorities are investigating charges that foreign police agents are operating here, according to an announcement by the Foreign Ministry. This appears to be a direct result of widespread protests at the seizure last month of Gus Hall, national secretary of the United States Communist Party, by Mexican secret police acting under FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation—U. S. secret police) instructions.

That this investigation is still only an empty gesture, however, is evident from the fact that without waiting for the results of the investigation, the Ministry's statement categorically denies that foreign police agents are acting on Mexican territory on a tacit agreement, permitting such actions, between any government departments and the U. S. agencies.

The statement admits that such activity would be in conflict with international law and "would constitute a violation of our sovereignty."

The Foreign Ministry's statement is an obvious attempt to cover up a scandalous situation which for years has been a common topic of conversation among both Mexicans and foreigners.

THOUSANDS OF AGENTS

On Nov. 16 the Ultimas Noticias, the afternoon edition of the ultra-reactionary daily Excelsior, which is the unofficial organ of the United States Embassy, declared that "the Communist danger to Mexico is considered so real in the U.S. that it merited nothing less than the dispatch of several thousand agents." This newspaper also reported that at ex-FBI agent of Cuban birth who was stationed in Mexico published a series of articles in the Havana magazine Bohemia stating that "FBI agents are doing outstanding police work in Mexico and are operating almost autonomously."

According to Ultimas Noticias, the FBI has succeeded in compiling in Mexico a dossier of persons active in various fields in Mexico, from writers, artists, politicians, and journalists, to labor leaders, military men, etc.

Further evidence of the character of the Foreign Ministry's denials is the fact that on March 18 General Marcelino Irujo, chief of the Mexican Federal Security Agency, stated publicly that 2,000 FBI agents are operating here with the Mexican government's authorization.

The daily El Popular points out editorially that this activity constitutes "armed North American intervention in Mexico" and asks whether "(U.S.) Ambassador (William) O'Dwyer wants us to believe that the thousands of police agents intervening in Mexican life wear carnations and orchids in place of guns and other weapons of great efficiency."

War Panic Product Of U Civil Defense

DETROIT.—On the anniversary of the Japanese militarist attack on Pearl Harbor, the Collegian, official newspaper of Wayne University, carried a feature story asserting: "War panic only achievement of any civil defense program."

The article was written by Max Simon, an editorial director. He joined with a majority of the Student Council who voted against a course at the college on civil defense.

The course was to include information on the effects of bombing, how to survive an atomic attack, etc. Eight of the fifteen members of the Student Legislature voted against having such a course at Wayne.

Such a course, writes Simon, creates war hysteria and does nothing to prevent a conflict. He then deplores that there is no thought in any classroom of preventing war. On every bulletin board he says there can be seen,

"Air Raid Alert. All Clear signal—2 long-rings. Persons in this room will go to Shelter Area E in Science Hall."

Such things, writes Simon, condition people calmly to accept war as sure to come. He then shows how far this has gone by telling how in lower grades in public schools, children are taught to jump out of their chairs when an A-Bomb falls and New York children are given "dog-tags."

He asserts that courses in international relations and methods of bringing about world peace are much more beneficial than courses concerning ways of avoiding bombs.

He congratulates the student members of the Legislature who voted against having courses on the curriculum on civil defense. He writes: the trend of the times has apparently not touched the council members—for they acted courageously and intelligently by turning up their noses at one of the chief causes of war hysteria.

Correction on Winter's Address

DETROIT.—There was a typographical error two weeks ago regarding the address to which season's greetings should be sent for Carl Winter, Michigan working class leader now serving a five-year term under the thought control Smith Act. The correct address is: Carl Winter, Box No. PMB 19349, Lewisburg, Penna.

Children for Peace

DETROIT.—Children are planning a Peace Festival to be presented in February, according to News of Peace issued by the Michigan Peace Council. All children who wish to take part in the program should call Miss Elissa Nowak, TE 4-0073 after school hours for information.

News of Peace also reports that Detroit area youth groups are gathering signatures asking for peace agreements among the five powers, to be presented as a Friendship Book to the United Nations. They are also planning action to protest the approach of Universal Military Training.

McPHAUL SAYS NEGRO PARTICIPATION HIGH POINT OF FOREIGN-BORN PARLEY

By ARTHUR McPHAUL
(Executive Secretary, CRC)

DETROIT.—I have just returned from Chicago where I attended the 20th National Conference of the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. This was the first of these conferences that I had attended. As a newcomer to the committee I had to ask some questions, especially of those who said they saw nothing new about this conference.

Q. Did Negro delegates participate in discussions and in the running of the conference to the same extent in the past as they did in this one? A. Oh no, this one had by far the largest trade union delegation and trade union participation. Q. Did other conferences have Mexican, Puerto Rican and West Indian delegations, and was the participation of these delegates as good in other conferences as in this one? A. We had three or four West Indian delegates, maybe one or two Puerto Rican delegates but no Mexicans. The participation of these in the past was nothing to compare with this conference.

On the basis of these questions and answers one can readily see that a decisive change has begun to take place on the question of real protection for foreign born Americans.

I sat in that conference and saw the main speaker at the rally, a Negro labor leader, recording secretary of the world's largest local union, as well as national president of the National Negro Labor Council. I heard this Negro leader, William Hood, while pointing out some of the failures of the foreign-born whites in particular, in the struggle for Negro rights and first class citizenship (and rightfully so) nevertheless pledge to do everything possible to rally the 15 million of Negro Americans to the protection of the foreign born.

I saw more than half of the speakers and participants in the rally were Negroes. Two of the national staff of the Committee are Negroes as well as one of the co-chairmen. I heard Mexican and Puerto Rican delegates stand up

and fully and clearly connect the fight of other foreign born Americans with their own struggle. I heard West Indian leaders tell this conference: we represent over a half million Negro people who were born in other lands but who now live in jimmecrow America. Your struggle is our struggle, so let's be friends and protectors.

I saw leading trade unionists, Negro and white, struggle long hours over resolutions committing their unions to action to protect foreign born Americans.

This is basically new and profoundly good. I believe that the foreign born have a new and potent ally in the Negro people. I warn, however, they will not keep that ally unless they too, and their children join hands with the Negro people in their struggle for first class citizenship.

Decision Pending In Albertson Case

PITTSBURGH.—Motions to dismiss the indictments under the thought-control Smith Act against six working class leaders here were "taken under advisement" last week. Decision will be rendered in about two weeks on the question of dismissal and also on a motion on behalf of defendant William Albertson to move his case to his home town, Detroit. The five indicted besides Albertson are Benjamin Carreathers, Steve Nelson, Andrew Onda, James Dolben and Irving Weissman.

STUDENTS BOYCOTT JIMCROW BARS

DETROIT.—An editorial in the Wayne University Collegian, written by Darwin D. Martin, Jr., urged students not to patronize the Alceve and Lou Walker's bars on Woodward which recently refused to serve a Negro student.

The Student Council unanimously backed this action against discrimination. The Council sent let-

Bigots Defeated in Plot to Frame Mexican-American Mother of 9

INKSTER, Mich. — Prejudice, bigotry and discrimination levelled against a Mexican-American mother of nine children by Ku Klux Klan-minded bigots got a setback when a jury here dismissed charges of "slander" against Mrs. Tenorio.

Mrs. Tenorio has been the target for almost five years of attempts to get her to leave the Norwayne government housing project. White supremacists first tried to prevent her moving in. When that failed they went repeatedly to law agencies trying to get her arrested and jailed. Some members of the Sheriff's Road patrol like Deputy Martin were on the side of the bigots.

The most recent attack was to accuse her of "slander" and have her arrested and brought to trial before the justice of the peace here. A jury—three Negro and three white—after listening to white supremacist slanders against Mrs. Tenorio, took seven minutes and its foreman, a Negro, announced the verdict of "not

guilty." A group of neighbors came with Mrs. Tenorio as character witnesses and some 30 other neighbors signed a petition backing her and commending her as a neighbor. The Michigan Civil Rights Congress assisted her also. Her attorney was Harold Norris, secretary of the Detroit Chapter, National Lawyers Guild.

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MICHIGAN AUTOTOWN ALLEY

CANDIDATES: The right-wing ball players. He and Red Rolfe have just returned from the big league meetings and the press is full of how they couldn't get players. How about the Negro players, then?

SHELL GAME: Under the present tax setup, the tax rate for income tax deductions increases every time your earnings go up \$2. The deduction for each \$2 increase is a full 20 percent or 40 cents. The great portion of the 1,000,000 UAW members who got a recent one penny raise from the escalator enter this new bracket. For example, a worker now making \$1.79 get say \$71.60 for a 40 hour week before deductions. The 40 cent pay raise will make it \$72, thus putting the worker in a new income bracket. So the entire 40 cent increase will be taken out in income tax. In addition the deduction for old age benefits and social security will be increased because of entering a new bracket. The net result is less take home pay than before.

THE SAME: Latest poop is that the House Un-American Committee is cooling off on doing a stool-pigeon job on Ford Local 600 and that the "liberal" U. S. Senator Humphrey's Committee to investigate "Communism in Labor Unions" will be assigned. Humphrey's committee still hasn't got the stool-pigeon stench of the House Un-Americans.

READ IT: Every Detroit police precinct station has over the desk sergeant's head a scroll copy of the Bill of Rights. Let's hope they read it because we are sure from the cops' records that many of them never read the Bill of Rights.

SIGN THEM: Charlie Gehring, new Tiger general manager, told newsmen last fall to watch how he was scouting some Negro

on relief.

COBOISM: City Auditor General Tobin proposes to cut 10 percent off the welfare rolls and to cut the \$4 weekly food allowance of another 12 percent. The City Hall gang says the people are chiseling. Dan Ryan, welfare director, predicts the relief situation will be worse and will not possibly ease up until June 1953. So to meet that Bobo cuts those

NLC RIPS ATTACK ON HILL

DETROIT.—The Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council characterized the charges against Lantz Hill, son of Rev. Charles A. Hill, as "a cancerous growth of American reaction, labelled 'mainly for Negroes' a dangerous attack against the democratic traditions of this country."

Lantz Hill, second son of Rev. Hill to be charged with being "subversive" is employed at the Detroit Arsenal.

Joseph Morgan, union president of the Cold-Heading unit of the Ford Rouge plant and president of the council said: "I think that it is about time that Negroes awakened to the fact that wherever and whenever the city, state, or federal administration puts into effect so-called 'loyalty checks' that Negroes are charged and fired

far out of proportions to the percentage of Negroes employed."

Morgan added: "Outstanding examples may be found in the Dr. W. E. B. DuBois charges on a national scale and the Tom Coleman case on a city level. In each one of these cases it was evident that the attack was against the Negro people as a whole and against the organized labor movements." At its semi-monthly membership meeting the council passed a resolution condemning the attack against Lantz Hill.

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